THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

WEYAND & TREIBER, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

P. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
Attorneys at Law,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
oct9-1y Opposite the Argus office.

JAMES H. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney at Law,

Third street Beaver, Pa.
y23-tf 2d door below J. Moore's drug store.

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
Attorney at Law,

Office at his residence, South East side of public square aug6-1f

J. F. DUNLAP,

Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may5'72,1y.

DR. THOS. HONEHOO, will practice his profession in Beaver and surrounding country. Office in the Border building, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. apr22-1yr.

M. F. J. LAWRENCE—Physician and Surgeon and Notary Public. Office, in room formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, 3d Street, Beaver, Pa. apr16-1y

J. W. MILLER—Physician and Surgeon. Office at that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinley & Lawrence—Residence, Dr. McNutt's house. 49-1y

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the Argus office.

A. SMALL—Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa., Office in the Court House. dec25-tf

JOHN E. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr21-1y

T. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jy23, '70tf

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Main st. [sep28-1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;1y

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, hair-cutter and shaver; work done in best style, wigs, switches and toupies made up to order. Terms moderate. Shop in the west end of the Union Hotel building, Beaver, Pa. aug20-2y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27-71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, Manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, hack-wagons and vehicles of every description, Bridge St. Both practical workmen. Successors to George Metz. mar6ly

N. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway, near Falls-st. nov17-71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Pic Nics, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Grave-stones & slabs at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near new Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

DON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON; meals at all hours; table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Strickland, cor. of Paul and Broadway. my24'71-1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors,—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [apl4;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep;4;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (ap27

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land Office, 198 Penn St., Pittsburgh, and Beaver Falls, Beaver Co. aug28;1y.

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27;1y

J. BALTO'S Shady-Side Photograph Gallery, 2d floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite toll bridge, Bridgewater, Pa. apr16-1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb27;1y.

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

ROCHESTER.

J. POWER—Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Office near Depot, Rochester, Pa. 6-4-tf

CHAS. P. BROBECK, Druggist & Pharmacist, dealer in drugs, medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, choice brands of tobacco, cigars &c. Opposite the depot, Rochester, Pa. aug6-73-1y

W. W. JOHNSON—Dealer in Wall Paper of all kinds; Oil-Cloth Window Blinds; Trunks; Satchels; Baskets; Toy Carts; Wagons; Chairs and Toys of every description. Near Depot nov20-1y.

THOS. KENNEDY & CO. (successors to Wm. Bueching,) Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. In the Diamond, Rochester sep4,1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Slaw Factory. See adv't. (sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boot stores, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Dealers in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Hutchins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct6;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINNERS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13;1y

LEWIS McMULLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
104 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Opposite Cathedral.)

Examinator of Titles, Collection of Claims and all other Legal Business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. 4-23-6m

W. W. BARKER,
(Successor to Barker & Haseltine.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, 13 doors above Smithfield St.,) Pittsburgh, Pa. [mas'72;1y

Homes Still Larger
FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved* and *wild, grain* and *fruit* farms; *rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village,* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,
477 *and* 479 *Penna Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may3tf.

New Upholstering House.
THEOPHILUS ROLLER,
130 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Begs to notify the trade and public generally that he has opened the above business with a fine stock of Parlor Furniture as his specialty. His Reversable Spring Mattress is manufactured and for sale by him. Send for Price List. Custom.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE
SITUATED 1-2 MILE BELOW BEAVER.

and having a delightful view of the Ohio river and surrounding country; 1 mile from R. R. Station, house brick, two stories high, 4 rooms, attic, cellar, porch, etc.; all finished; wash-house, smoke-house, well of water at the kitchen door; new bath and stable with cellar. Nice, paling fence in front of property; all well painted; good orchard in bearing condition, grapes, plumbs, berries, gooseberries, and all kinds of small fruit. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises to the owner, J. M. GRAHAM. mar5-tf

Agents Wanted.

Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men to act as Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, in *this county.* Only such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a *Bond* need apply. We will pay *guaranteed salaries,* or *liberal commissions,* to *proper men.* Only such men as *really desire* to enter the business need apply. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar6;1y

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTORS.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr J. B. Dyott, Graduate of *Jefferson Medical College,* Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of *30 years* enables him to treat disease with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letters describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the *Guide to Health,* Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, feb5-1y] 104 Duane St., New York.

Professional Cards.

GILBERT L. EBERHART.
Attorney at Law,

Will give prompt attention to collections, procuring bounties and pensions, buying and selling real estate, etc.

Office on Broadway, opposite R.R. & H. Hoopes' Banking House, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. sep 4tf

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARK.

CAMERON & MARKS,
Attorneys at Law
And Real Estate Agents,
Rochester, Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec11;1y

T. J. CHANDLER,

Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reason able terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may1'72;1y.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he *offers* it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and all ver filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2;1y

Manufacturers.

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in *offering them to* the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES,

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered to this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNLEY.
apr20-tf.

JOHN P. DEAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

81 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Hoes, Forks and Rakes, together with a large and varied stock of Hardware and Cutlery, suitable for the trade, at greatly reduced rates.

Demmler Brothers,

No. 126 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN, COPPER,

AND

SHEET IRON WARE.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Clothes Wringers, Cutlery, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, Enameled Hollow Ware, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Bird Cages, Gas Stoves,

And House Furnishing Goods Generally;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Patent Adjustable Stove Shelves,

The most useful Invention of the Age!

Sole Agents for Spear's World-Renowned and Unrivaled

Anthracite Coal Heating Stoves.

Sole Agents for the

Tom Thumb Carbon Oil Cooking Stove!

This little Stove is the Wonder of the Day, and the only article of the kind that will give you entire satisfaction.

GROCERS' GOODS A SPECIALTY.
aug27-4w

WHEN IN PITTSBURGH
PATRONIZE
CAPERTONS' DINING ROOMS.

Tables furnished with the best the market affords.

First Class Table, Rates Reasonable.

SINGLE MEALS 50 CENTS.

Meals from 6½ A. M. until 12 o'clock at night.

Remember the Place, No. 60 Market Street.

Cut this out and bring it with you. aug27-4w

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER
nov6tf

Insurance.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital $250,000 00
Assets, Oct. 9 '71, 311,948 29
Liabilities, - - - 5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. Weems, Treasurer.
Thos. F. Goodrich, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. O Noble, Erie, Hon. Geo. B. Delameter, do
J W Hammond, do Meadville, Pa.
Hon Selden Marvin, do Hon J P Vincent, Erie
Hiram Daggett, do Henry Rawle do
Charles H Reed, do G T Churchill do
H S Southard, do Capt J S Richards do
W B Sterritt, do Richard O'Brian, do
H W Noble, do P H Gibbs, do
J Englehart, do John R Cochran, do
J H. Neil, do M Marliebb, do
W H Abbott, Titusville, Capt J D F Dobbins, do
Jno Fertig, Titusville.

Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire. CHAS. B. HURST, Ag't.
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871; 1y

O. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON.

A Word With You!

If you want to buy property,
If you want to sell property,
If you want your house insured,
If you want your goods insured,
If you want your life insured,
If you want to insure against accident,
If you want to lease your house,
If you want to hire a house,
If you want to buy a farm,
If you want to sell a farm,
If you want any legal writing done,
Do not fail to call at the office of

Eberhart & Bedison,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 223 Broadway, New-Brighton,
aug6-tf] Beaver county, Penn.

ROCHESTER
Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. S. Quay, George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson, Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy, John Grabing,
J. Wack, J. M. Brodes,
M. Camp, jr., C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry Henry Gebring.

OFFICERS:

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
M. S. QUAY, *V. Pres't.*
H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*
JOHN GRÆBING, JR., *Sec'y.* jy31;1y

Chas. B. Hurst's
INSURANCE
AND
General Agency Office,
NEAR THE DEPOT
ROCHESTER, PENNA.

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts.....$6,000,000

"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1873....$30,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assetts,.....$1,500,000

Royal Insurance Company,
Of Liverpool, England.
Cash Assetts (Gold).....$11,000,000

Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.,
Of Muncy, Pa,
Assetts.....$6,000,000

Chicago losses all paid, $448,997 00, organized in 1840—33 years in successful operation.

Rochester Fire Ins. Co.,
Of Rochester, Pa.
GEO. C. SPEYERER, President.
M. S. QUAY, *Vice-President.*
JNO. GRÆBING, JR., *Secretary.*
H. J. SPEYERER, *Treasurer.*

If you want home insurance, procure a Policy in the Rochester Company at this Agency.

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital,.....$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York
Cash assets,.....$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over.....$2,259,945.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $31,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO-DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *to-day!* "*One to-day, is worth two to-morrows.*" Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuence of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in Freedom and adjoining townships.

CHAS. B. HURST,
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [jel4;1y

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
And Sold At
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co..
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from June 29, 1873.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fast Ex	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Pac Ex	No. 7. Mail.
Pittsburgh	7.45AM	8.00AM	9.10AM	12.20PM
Rochester	9.50 "	10.28 "	10.23 "	2.33 "
Alliance	10.10 "	10.40 "	11.07PM	2.53 "
Orrville	11.01 "	12.02PM	12.01AM	3.46 "
Mansfield	12.55 "	1.18 "	1.09 "	5.11 "
Crestline { A	2.20 "	2.40 "	2.50 "	6.40 "
Crestline { D	2.40 "	2.55AM	3.00 "	7.00 "
Forest	3.05 "	3.35 "	3.55 "	7.55 "
Lima	4.03PM	4.00 "	4.15 "	8.17AM
Fort Wayne	7.20 "	7.15 "	7.25 "	11.35 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	4.25PM	4.55AM	8.05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6.30 "	8.50 "	11.30 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail.	No. 4. Fast Ex	No. 6. Pac Ex	No. 8. Mail.
Chicago	9.30AM	9.00AM	5.30PM	8.15AM
Plymouth	11.07PM	12.02PM	8.55 "	9.15 "
Fort Wayne	4.00 "	3.00 "	1.20 "	12.30PM
Lima	6.45 "	4.07 "	1.18AM	2.45 "
Forest	7.10 "	5.08 "	2.27 "	4.07 "
Crestline { A	10.10 "	6.30 "	4.05 "	5.35 "
Crestline { D	10.30AM	6.50 "	4.15 "	6.00AM
Mansfield	11.05 "	7.19 "	4.43 "	6.40 "
Orrville	12.07PM	8.20 "	5.37 "	7.46 "
Alliance	1.23 "	10.05 "	6.05 "	9.10 "
Rochester	2.53 "	11.33 "	7.20 "	10.25PM
Pittsburgh	5.00 "	2.20 "	11.45AM	4.00 "

☞ No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6 daily.

P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp. & Accom
Cleveland	8.30AM	3.55PM 4.05PM
Hudson	9.41 "	5.09 " 5.33 "
Ravenna	10.03 "	5.33 " 5.51 "
Alliance	11.05 "	6.12 " 6.40 "
Bayard	11.39 "	6.41 "
Wellsville	1.10PM	8.00 "
Pittsburgh	3.40 "	10.30 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville	8.40 "	3.10 "	
Bayard	10.25 "	4.00 "	
Alliance	11.00 "	4.55 "	7.25AM
Ravenna	12.08PM	5.53 "	8.15 "
Hudson	12.45 "	6.31 "	9.03 "
Cleveland	1.55 "	7.30 "	10.25 "

Arrives
Bayard 12.00 & 6.50 p. m. N. Philad 3.40 & 9.20 p.m.
N. Phila. 6.40a.m. & 1pm. Bayard 9.45a.m. & 3.50 p.m

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	5.40PM	
Bridgeport	6.55 "	11.00 "	5.50 "	
Steubenville	7.57 "	12.07PM	6.53 "	
Wellsville	9.00 "	1.07 "	7.25 "	
Rochester	9.30 "	1.35 "	7.55 "	
Pittsburgh	11.40 "	4.00 "	10.30 "	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.30AM	1.15PM	4.50PM	
Rochester	8.40 "	3.10 "	6.55 "	
Steubenville	9.50 "	4.20 "	8.05 "	
Wellsville	9.50 "	4.30 "	8.15 "	
Bellaire	11.05 "	5.45 "	9.45 "	
Bellaire	11.10 "	5.50 "	10.00 "	

P. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Banks and Bankers.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK
Of BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON.....Cashier.

COLLECTIONS
PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m
dec3;72;tf.

J. F. DRAVO, J. H. MCCREERY,
J. B. ANGELL, Treas. McCREERY, Cash'r

Beaver Savings Bank
—OF—
THOS. McCREERY & CO.,
BEAVER
DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS,

And Bankable Paper. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Special attention to Collections and Remittances. Interest on time Deposits. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. jy17-1y

Rochester Savings Bank.

GEO. C. SPEYERER.....W. J. SPEYERER,
JOHN GRÆBING,.....L. H. OATMAN,
LOUIS SCHNEIDER,.....H. J. SPEYERER, *Cashier.*

SPEYERER & CO.,

Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.

By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.

Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m. and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

L. H. Oatman & Co,	Hon J S Rutan,
Algeo, Scott & Co	Orr & Cooper,
J. J. Cross & Co,	Wm Kennedy,
Snieder & Wacks,	John Sharp,
B S Ranger,	R B Edgar,
A C Hurst,	Tradesman's National
S B Wilson,	Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jan15 1f

Clothing.

LOOK HERE.

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SELECT MISCELLANY.

TRIFLING WITH A HEART

"Louisa, who was that gentleman that came home with you?"

"Oh—it was one of my friends."

"It was not Henry Southron?"

"No. It was not."

"But I thought Henry waited on you to the party."

"So he did."

"And did he not remain until the party closed?"

"Yes—I believe so."

A cloud came over Mrs. Burnet's face, and she seemed troubled. She gazed upon her daughter some moments without speaking further. Louisa was nineteen years of age; a bright-eyed, happy, pery making girl, possessing a true and loving heart, but a little inclined to be thoughtless in her moments of social joy. She was an only child, and had been a pet in the family; but her love was not confined to the circle that met around her own hearthstone. More than a year before, she had promised Henry Southron that she would be his wife as soon as time and circumstances rendered such a step proper. Henry was an orphan, and had just gone into business on his own account. He was a man of whose friendship any sensible maiden might have been proud; a generous, upright, steady, industrious youth, fixed firm in his moral course, and of a fair, manly personal appearance.

"My child," said the mother, after reflecting a while, "what have you been doing; why did not Henry come home with you?"

"Because he didn't choose to I suppose," replied Louisa.

"That is not an reason," said Mrs. Burnet, with asurance. "Something that you have done has caused this. Now tell me what it is?"

"You are too anxious altogether, mother. There is no damage, I assure you."

"Still, my child, I would like to know what you have been doing?"

"Well, I will tell you," returned Louisa, giving herself a rock in the chair. "Henry is altogether too attentive. One would think, to see him at a party, that I was already his wife, and about the only female present."

"And you have become tired of so much attention?"

"Of course I have."

"And you have thrown it off?"

"Yes. I took occasion this evening to show him that I didn't like quite so much overseeing. I talked with everybody else, and suffered Mr. Pingree to wait upon me down to supper. Poor Henry looked as though he had lost his last friend. I will give him a lesson, I guess; and in future I hope he will make a little less love in public."

"My child," said Mrs. Burnet, with much feeling, "you are trying a dangerous experiment. The time will come, if you ever marry Henry Southron, when you will be proud of his undivided attention."

"It will be time enough for that when we are married," replied Louisa, with a toss of the head. "But don't give yourself any uneasiness. He will come around again all right."

"Did he offer to wait upon you home this evening?"

"No. He was rather shy of me after supper; and when the party broke up I ran on along, Mr. Pingree overtook me on the way, and accompanied me to the door."

"I think, my child," remarked the mother, after another season of [illegible] "that you have been only very wicked—stop—listen to me. You know that Henry loves you most truly—that his whole soul is devoted to you—and that his attention is but the result of his affection—a demonstration of which you should be proud; for let me tell you, an undivided, unswerving love is something not always to be secured. Now you have been trifling with Henry's heart—you have both pained and mortified him, and it so happens that those hearts which love the most deeply and strongly, are the ones which suffer the most from slight or neglect, and which shrink the most quickly from coldness and trifling. Believe me Louisa, you are entering upon dangerous ground. If you care for Henry's love, I advise you to ask his pardon as soon as you have an opportunity."

"Ask his pardon!" repeated the thoughtless girl, with an expression of surprise. "Mercy on me! what are you thinking of? You shall see him at my feet before the week is out."

"Ah, my dear one, you don't know so much about the human heart as you think you do. A heart may revolve steadily around its centre of affection for a long time—for so long a time that it seems fixed in its course like a planet around the sun—but a sudden strain may snap the cord asunder, and the stricken heart fly off at a tangent, and never come back. If you must trifle, trifle with anything rather than the heart. We are going to Mr. Winthrop's to-morrow, and I hope I may induce Polly to tell you a little story of her experience in life."

Louisa said she should be very glad to hear it; then she tried to laugh; and then, having told her mother once more that she was needlessly anxious, she went to her chamber.

On the following morning Mrs. Burnet met her daughter, as usual, making no allusion to the circumstances of the previous evening. In the afternoon they walked out to call at Mrs. Winthrop's, having an urgent invitation to visit them. They remained to tea, and spent the evening.

Polly, of whom Mrs. Burnet had spoken, was Mrs. Winthrop's sister. She was a maiden lady, past three score, and had for many years found a home with her brother. Her head was now silvered, and time had drawn deep marks on her brow, but still there were traces of beauty left upon her face. During the evening she came and took a seat beside Louisa, and after some commonplace remarks, the old lady said, in a quiet way:

"Your mother told me that you would like to hear a little of my life history."

"If you would please tell it, I certainly should, for anything which you deem worthy of telling must be interesting," replied Louisa.

"Then let us walk in the garden. The moon is up and the air is warm and pleasant."

They went out, and when they had reached the grapery they went into the arbor and sat down.

"There is no need that I should make any preliminary remarks," continued Polly, for I have come out on purpose to tell you a short story, and I shall tell it to you as plainly and simply as possible, and when I have done, may know why your mother wished you to hear it.

"When I was your age people called me handsome, but still, with all my faults, I do not think I was ever proud or vain. I knew that I was good-looking, and I meant to be good. I tried to do right, as I understood it, and when I failed, it was from a lack of judgment, and a proneness to be thoughtless where I should have been directly the opposite. When I was eighteen years of age, George Ashmun asked me if I would be his wife. He was a noble hearted, generous, upright man, and I never experienced a sense of more blissful joy than when I became thus assured that his heart's best love was mine. I told him yes, and our vows were plighted. We were to wait a year, and then if we continued to hold the same purpose we were to be married. I don't know as any one envied me; but I do know that in all the country around there was not a better man than was he who loved me, nor was there one whose prospects in life were more promising.

"From my girlhood up I had been a sort of pet and favorite in our social circle, and considerable attention was shown me from all quarters. George was one of those honest-minded, practical men, who cannot appear different from what they really are, who follow a true and just cause straight-forward and frankly. When he had proposed for my hand, and I had promised to be his wife, he devoted his entire attention to me. It almost seemed as though he could not be attentive enough. In public or in private it was all the same. When out upon our social picnics and excursions he was constantly by my side, anticipating my every want, and ever ready to guard and assist me. I allowed myself to feel that I would like a little more of my old liberty; I even went so far as to feel [illegible] attention. It was a thoughtless, reckless emotion on my part, but I was foolish enough to give it a place in my bosom. Some of my female friends joked me on the subject, and I finally determined that I would not be quite so closely tied to my lover. I did not stop to ask myself how I should feel if he were less attentive to me. I did not reflect that I might have been very unhappy had he bestowed his social favors upon others of my sex, in short, I did not reflect at all. I was only seized with a reckless determination to be a little more free and independent.

"We had a pic-nic in the grove near our village. I was buoyant and happy, and I laughed and chatted with all who came in my way. We had a dance before dinner, and George asked me if I intended to join in the amusement. I told him certainly. He then took my hand and said he would bear me company; but I broke from him with a laugh, telling him at the same time that I was engaged to dance with another. He was disappointed—I could see it at a glance—but he took it in good nature. Before the second dance he came again; but again I told him I was engaged. He betrayed no ill feeling at all, only I could see the disappointment. In a little while I was among a company of laughing, joking, merry-making friends of both sexes who had been my companions for years, and one of the gentlemen said I must go with him to dinner. I knew that George had made arrangements for me to take dinner with him; but what of that? Should I be tied to his skirts? No. I mean to be free—and I told the man who had made the proposition that I would go with him. I must have been blind, as I know I was foolish and wicked, but I did not stop to think. When the dinner hour arrived George came with a happy, smiling, hopeful face, and offered me his arm.

"For what?" said I. "For dinner, my dear," he replied. Then I told him I was engaged with another, and before his very face I took the proffered arm of the man to whom I had given my promise, remarking to my lover, as I tripped away, that he would have to find some one else. I saw the look he gave me—a look of pain, of mortification, and of reproach, but I was [illegible] afterward I had reached the table, I felt a little uneasy; but I said to myself—'He will come around

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, ... EDITOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 3, 1873.

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT, of Pittsburgh, has been re-appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, for the ensuing year. He has called a meeting of the Committee for organization, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, September 3d, at 11:30 a. m.,—[to-day.]

THERE are a good many localities where politics are badly mixed, but Morgan county, Ill., seems to be especially tangled in this respect. Separate tickets have been nominated by the *Democrats*, Republicans, and Farmers, and then the women have taken the field as independent candidates for the office of Superintendent of Schools.

A PHILADELPHIA paper in its last issue asks, "What becomes of the sons of successful men?" To this the answer comes quick and sharp from the Norristown *Herald*, which says: "This is one of those conundrums a boy only nineteen years old might answer without sweating his shirt collar. Of course, the sons of successful men, if they live long enough, die and are buried, just the same as the sons of unsuccessful men."

~~Gov~~ Hon James P. Holcombe of that State, on the 22d inst. He was for several years Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, and having become a prominent supporter of the Confederacy, was sent as a secret agent to Canada, where he was concerned in the Niagara Conference. After the war he adopted the profession of teaching and for some years was principal of a high school in Virginia. During the "unpleasantness" he was one of the most violent rebels in the country, but a man of more than ordinary ability.

NEARLY all of the State conventions recently held by both political parties have denounced the salary grab law and demand its unconditional repeal. The Republicans of Wisconsin are the last to express their disapproval of that iniquitous measure. At their State convention held on the 27th they utter these energetic words:

Resolved, That we disapprove and condemn the recent measure by which Congress allowed additional compensation to itself for past services, and demand that the provisions of the act by which Congressional salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

THE history of Alexander Davis, the colored man who has just received the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, is a little curious, to say the least about it. Briefly told, he was a cook during the rebellion in one of the companies composing the Fifty-fourth Tennessee rebel regiment. He served in that capacity until the war was over, became a politician and now turns up as the nominee of the dominant party in Mississippi for the second office within the gift of its people.

ONE of the Pittsburgh papers, a few days ago, stated that Senator Graham would not take the $2,000 which the Legislature appropriated to pay his expenses to the Vienna exposition and book.

We have the authority of the *Radical* now for stating that Senator Graham also declines his share of the appropriation made for that purpose. We are heartily glad that these gentleman have determined on this course. Senator Davis, the third commissioner, can do no less now than follow suit and cover his share into the State Treasury too.

THE Lower California Company, of which Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, the Massachusetts "claimant," is President, and Mr. John A. Logan of Illinois, Vice-President, has a snug little claim before the Mexican and American Commission at Washington for 20,000,000 acres of land in Sonora under a contract with the Mexican Government for surveys in that State. It is this kind of "professional" business, doubtless, that Mr. Butler refers to when he compares the beggarly pittance he receives from Government with his income from his practice. Mr. John A. Logan seems to be in prosperous circumstances too.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ON the 10th of this month the Republicans of Massachusetts make their nomination for Governor, and the impression is becoming general that Butler will be beaten in the race. His opponents goaded him to writing a long letter in defence of the salary steal, and that letter has clung to him like a mill stone, dragging him down at every step he has taken, since. The people of the old Bay State, like those of nearly all other localities, are determinedly opposed to that infamous measure, and take occasion to manifest their displeasure whenever opportunities offer.

MOSBY, the Ex-guerilla chief is kicking up something of a dust again. His raids just now, however, are of a political character. The *National Republican* of Washington, in referring to Mosby's support of the democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, says: "How like a guerilla chief it was to dash into a political party; secure a number of good positions for his friends, and then dash out again. It is now stated that Mosby will give his influence to Kemper, conservative, for Governor of Virginia. Is this bushwhacker to be allowed to do as he pleases in both political parties?"

IT was announced a week or two ago that Senator Carpenter would institute proceedings in libel against the New York *Tribune*, for a recent publication, in which the President *pro tem* of the United States Senate was charged with lewdness and drunkenness while in New York and at Long Branch a few weeks since. The *Tribune* in answer, urges Mr. Carpenter to go on with his suit, and tells him if it cannot prove all it charges, it is willing and abundantly able to pay all the damages which a jury of his countrymen may assess. Since the *Tribune* has so promptly expressed a desire to go into the "sifting business," we hear nothing more from Senator Carpenter, and probably never will on that subject.

GEN ADELBERT AMES has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi by the Republicans of that State. The Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State are both colored. General Ames is General Butler's son-in-law and it is said that the two relatives agreed with each other a year ago to "seize" the Governorship of their respective States, or "go down" in the attempt. Ames has made his point, but we hardly think it possible for Butler to make his. The tide was unmistakably in his favor one month ago but it seems to be setting in strongly against him now.

THIS extract from the speech of the Hon. George E. Pugh, at Hamilton, Ohio, recently, seems to express the spirit which animates the People's party of that State: "Whether we shall succeed this year or not does not trouble me. It does not make a difference of one hair's breadth whether William Allen or E. F. Noyes is next Governor of Ohio. Nor does it make any difference to me whether Columbus Delano or Allen G. Thurman is next Senator from Ohio."

THE Democrats at their State convention held last week at Wilkesbarre, nominated Hon. James R. Ludlow of Philadelphia as their candidate for Supreme Judge and F. M. Hutchinson esq. of Allegheny county for State Treasurer. The latter is General Cass' son-in-law, and belongs in Allegheny county which is usually set down as the opponent of the Pittsburgh *Post*. We are hence inclined to the belief that while the Democracy may have nominated one of their strongest men for the Supreme Bench they have not been so fortunate in their candidate for State Treasurer.

THE Ohio State *Journal* is one of the ablest Republican papers in the country, and what is better still it has nerve enough to speak its mind when it feels like it. Here is an extract from one of its articles the other day: "while Congressmen are being denounced for complicity in the back-pay grab, the Chaplain of the United States Senate should be affectionately borne in mind. He is traveling abroad inspecting Consulates on a gold salary of eight dollars a day, and drawing meanwhile his salary of nine hundred dollars for imaginary services as Chaplain. If this is not a useless expenditure of public money, what is!"

GOVERNOR BOOTH of California made a speech recently in San Francisco, in which he gave some figures which ought to startle the people of this country. He told his hearers that 224,000,000—two hundred and twenty-four million—acres of public land have been seized by the railroad and other land grabbing monopolies in this country. Of course Congress voted these lands away, and it is highly probable that the congressmen themselves were stock holders in the corporations benefitted by the grants. They were therefore, simply voting money in to their own pockets—a very common thing for the modern congressman to do. The area of land thus given to these thieving corporations by our congresses is three times larger than the whole of Great Britain and as productive as any part of our globe. But bad as that showing is there is another phase of this land giving question infinitely worse: bills were introduced in the last Congress—the Credit Mobilier and salary grab Congress—asking for grants to monopolies of 187,000,000 acres more.

IN the Democratic State Convention held at Wilksbarre last week the committee on permanent organization reported the name of Congressman Spear as permanent Chairman of the convention. Mr. Spear having voted for the salary grab bill and pocketed his back pay, a number of delegates objected to his filling the chair, and a lively discussion arose about it. The anti-grabbers however, were far the more numerous and the best debaters, and after the subject seemed to be exhausted they took Mr. Spear by the ear and led him out. After that was accomplished they passed a resolution touching the back pay business of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, that we condemn, without reserve, the act of Congress granting additional salaries and the back-pay grabs as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal; and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law or received the money procured thereby; and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

ABOUT two months ago a wealthy farmer named Munce of Washington county, Penn., mysteriously disappeared while affected with temporary derangement. He was traced to the Union depot, in Pittsburgh, but no further, and nothing more was heard of him until last week, when his body was discovered in the dissecting-room of the Ninth-st. Medical College, in Philadelphia. He reached that city safely, it appears, but two weeks later fell off one of the wharves and was drowned, and his body was carried to the Morgue. Here begins the strange part of the story. By law bodies are required to be kept for seventy-two hours, and their clothing a year, for purposes of identification. All unrecognized bodies are required to be buried. In this case the Superintendent of the Morgue and Deputy Coroner between them disposed of the clothes, gold spectacles, &c., and sold the body to the College the day after discovery, although a letter found on it could have given them a clue to Munce's identity. His watch, also marked with his name, was stolen by the carman and pawned, and it was by this means the identification was made complete.

Now this appears to be but a trifling matter, but nothing could have happened which would give to inland people a greater or more reasonable distrust of the humanity or honesty of the seaboard cities. A respectable, inoffensive old man dies in a Christian community, and no sooner is the breath out of his body than municipal officers fall to work to rob it, and hand it over to the doctors for dissection. We are not surprised that the friends of this man clamor loudly for the punishment of the offenders; but we shall be very much surprised if, in the present ruling of Philadelphia law and justice, they obtain it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HERE AND THERE.

—It is said that the Nebraska Indians are allowed to ride free on all trains they can jump on while the latter are in motion. The tribe is being reduced very rapidly. This is by all odds the most effective and economical system of deadheading on record.

—The Baltimore papers report that John Carter, a colored man, born in May, 1767, passed through that city last week on his way to Hampton, Va., where his grand children live. He says he has often been in General Washington's tent, but fortunately does not claim to being his servant.

—A fertile minded Bostonian proposes to organize a company with a capital of $12,000,000, with the object of enclosing a tract of several square miles in an immense glass structure, within will be secured at a trifling cost a tropical climate, with its appropriate fruits and foliage, good hotels, picturesque drives, art galleries, an opera house, and in fact everything that consumptives could possibly wish for.

—An old farmer at Harrisburg, Pa., has a wagon piled with lumber standing in his shed which has stood in the same position for sixty-one years. He was engaged to be married, and was building a home for his bride; but on his return from an expedition to buy lumber, found a rival in his lady love. He thereupon made a vow that his wagon, laden as it was with lumber, should stand just as it was for all time.

—Miss Cecilia P. Cleveland, daughter of Mr. Greeley's sister, Mrs. John F. Cleveland, has been spending the Summer on a book to be entitled "Journal Leaves from Chappaqua." It is to contain personal reminiscences, sketches, and other material concerning Mr. Greeley, as well as other members of the family. It is to be issued early in the Autumn, and may be confidently looked to as among the most graceful and attractive works of the season.

—In a recent breach of promise case in England, the defendant, who had what Mr. Sam Weller styled "a priorary attachment" with whom he was "off," pleaded that his suit to the plaintiff was "conditional." He intended to marry the plaintiff, but the lady who held the first mortgage foreclosed on him, and he was obliged to marry her. Plaintiff denied that there was any "condition" in the matter. The jury sustained her, and gave her a verdict of five hundred dollars. Not a very large sum; but as it was the penalty paid for bringing the first love to terms, the defendant will probably find that it was enough.

—What could be a meaner mockery of the commonest kind of judicial equity, indeed of ordinary humanity, than this? At Greensburg, Ind., while Israel Harding, indicted for killing his wife, was upon trial, there being strong doubts of his guilt, we are assured by the local newspaper that "a band of determined citizens impatiently awaited the result, being ready to mete out justice according to their own ideas." Perhaps such an exhibition was necessary to show the wickedness and cruelty of what is called Lynch Law. Pray, how is a man to be tried fairly in such an atmosphere of [illegible] prejudice? how is a jury to bring in an unbiased verdict? What kind of a court must that be which permits such indecent proceedings?

—John W. Foreman and Rebecca Snyder, in jail at Butler, charged with poisoning John Snyder, husband of the woman named, have signed their names to a paper in which they say they they are innocent of the charge, and trust in God as their helper and protector. In an address to the jury they say, "May it please God to choose such an one as will give our case a candid hearing and award us such a verdict as we have a claim to—of our innocence. He will through His Divine will make it appear." In an appendix Foreman says the report that he had ill used his wife is untrue, but that the reverse is true, and he winds up with the wish, "Would to God I had died when a child."

—One of the most beautiful instances of devotion to the Caucasian idea we have ever seen is shown in a recent publication in a Western paper. Mrs. Todd, an excellent Bourbon name, calls the world to witness that one year ago, "discovering" the husband she had sworn to love and cherish, and—if she was a good churchwoman — to obey, was "part negro," she sacrificed her own private feelings and left him. Thinking, very properly, that such an act of moral heroism should not be permitted to perish and lose its fructifying power in oblivion, she publishes the fact, doing violence to her innate modesty in the interest of ethnology. It was very handsome, but she might have done better if she had thought of imitating Jael or Judith or Herodias' daughter, and taken the crisp scalp of her Canaanitish lord while he slept. What a poor creature must Desdemona seem in eyes like those of Mrs. Todd? On the whole, we are rather inclined to congratulate Todd on his release, than Madame upon her discovery.

—Those who are engaged in the sale of ardent spirits, and who wish to continue in that business cannot do a more absurd thing than to resort to illegal violence in the contest with the prohibitionists; yet these illegal expedients are often resorted to. There is a lodge of Good Templars at Grand Isle, Vt. Some time ago the lodge-room was broken into and badly damaged. A few days since the outrage was repeated. The doors were forced, the organ was drenched with nitric acid, the regalia was destroyed, and a minature coffin was left with inscribed threats of personal violence against the Good Templars and of the entire destruction of the building by nitro-glycerine. We can imaging no more foolish or suicidal business than this. The temperance men charge the spirit-sellers with being the enemies of peace and good order, and the spirit-sellers straightway proceed to make good the accusations of their opponents, and that, too, at a time when the prejudice and crusade against the traffic is at the hottest! Here are sportsmen who not only claim the right to sell rum, but who also claim that all men shall drink rum, whether they wish to or not! One would think that these Vermont barkeepers had been partaking of their own fluids, an imprudence of which such men are not often guilty.

MRS. SURRATT'S EXECUTION.

A Statement by Judge Advocate Holt of His Connection with the Case.

The Washington *Chronicle* contains a long communication from Judge Advocate Joseph Holt, accompanied by numerous letters, in which he denies the statement that, after the sentence of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt to death on the charge of being concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln, he (Holt) when presenting the record of her trial to President Johnson withheld from him a petition, signed by five members of the Court, recommending, in consideration of her age and sex, a commutation of her death sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, and, also, that the President had been thus led to approve the proceedings and sentence without any knowledge whatever of the existence of this petition.

General Holt gives the substance of the letters accompanying his statement as follows:

First. A copy of my letter of explanation and inquiry to Hon. John A. Bingham, and his answer under date of 17th February, 1873, followed by a copy of extracts from my reply thereto, Judge Bingham states that having drawn the petition on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, and having, after her execution, heard the report that it had been withheld by me from the President, he called on the Secretaries of State and of War—Messrs. Seward and Stanton—and was assured by them both that the petition had been before the the President, and "had been duly considered by him and his advisers before the death sentence upon Mrs. Surratt had been approved, and that the President and the Cabinet upon such consideration of the petition." In view of the national reputation of these three distinguished statesmen for intelligence and integrity, speaking as they have done of *matters* within their personal knowledge, it is not believed that their statements will be questioned in any *quarter*; and here I might safely rest my defense. Their representations being accepted as true, the accusation against myself is necessarily false.

Second. A letter from the Hon. James Speed, then Attorney General, and as such a member of President Johnson's Cabinet at the time. While he does not feel at liberty to disclose what was said at Cabinet meetings, he asserts that before the execution of the assassins he saw the record of their trial in the President's office, and that the petition in favor of Mrs. Surratt, signed by members of the court, was then attached to it. This again affords me a complete vindication, since the petition, which the record, being in the Presidents office, and thus in his possession, I could not have withheld it from him. If, being there, he did not examine it—which I know he did—the responsibility for such remissness certainly could not rest on me.

Third. A letter from the Hon. James Harlan, under date of May 27, 1873. Mr. Harlan was Secretary of the Interior, and as such a member of President Johnson's Cabinet. His letter powerfully corroborates the statements of Messrs. Seward and Stanton. He says he "remembers distinctly the discussion of the question on the commutation of the sentence of death pronounced on Mrs. Surratt by the Court, to imprisonment for life, had by members of the Cabinet in the presence of President Johnson;" that he believes the meeting to have been an informal one, there having "been present Messrs. Seward and Stanton and himself, and possibly Attorney General Speed and others."

Fourth. A letter from the Rev. Dr. Butler, detailing a conversation had with President Johnson the evening of the day on which the assassin were executed. The President, on that occasion, appears to have spoken without reserve of the earnest appeal which had been made to him on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, because of her sex, and also to have stated that the old man, Five went up stairs. We had struck the old man five or six times on the head, when he saw he was going to fall. He was afraid the fall would startle the folks. He caught hold of him, and laid him down. I've got in my house in New York some Pacific Mail stock, some Boston, Hartford and Erie, and some other things. There is a small memorandum book in Hebrew. These are in the names of Albert Enoskn, Samuel Lewis Cummings, Fourteenth street, and Dr. Leo Weorthy. We got between six and seven thousands dollars. The safe was open when we went up from the cellar. I stayed there while the man washed his hands and face. He had some blood on them. When we left the old man's room he stopped to look out of the door. As he did so he took hold of the casting and left blood marks—the prints of his fingers. We then concluded not to leave the house that night. It was opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were a good many policemen around. We were afraid we would be seen and arrested. We staid till about six o'clock in the morning. Just as we went out of the front door a man was passing on the other side of the street with a tin pail. He looked at us. Then a girl came along—a shop girl. She looked around and took particular notice of us. My wife is in New York, and I have a daughter fifteen years old. I don't want to tell you the names of either of these men, because it may not be right. I have told some of the police, but I am afraid they are not going to work about it the right way. I have been expecting to see it all come out ever since. I don't want to be hung, but I am willing to suffer just punishment. I was born at Sunnyside. They call it Irvington. I am related to Washington Irving.

Later.—The man confessing to be murderer of Nathan says his name is John T. Irving. He came here on Tuesday as a sailor of the British ship Coulnakle. He confessed to the second mate. He gave his name as Brown. He was thought insane. The Commissioners of Lunacy could not determine. He remains under ball.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1873.

The Petition in Behalf of Mrs. Surratt—Judge Holt Defends Himself.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes in the *Chronicle* to-day a statement defending himself from charges that he, when presenting the record of the trial of Mrs. Surratt to President Johnson, withheld from him a petition signed by five members of the Court recomending, in consideration of her age and sex, the commutation of death sentence to imprisonment for life. The communication embraces a letter from Judge Holt to Secretary Belknap, denying *in toto* the assertions referred to and offering as proofs of his innocence letters from Judge Bingham, ex-Attorney General Speed, Hon. James Harlan, Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of the St. Paul's Church, and many others, all of which are to the effect that the record of the trial and the petition in favor of Mrs. Surratt were in the President's office before the execution of the conspirators. Judge Bingham's letter, dated February, 17, 1873, states that having drawn the petition on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, and having, after her execution, heard the report that it had been withheld from the President, he called on the Secretaries of State and War, Seward and Stanton, and was assured by them that the petition had been before the President and been duly considered by him and his advisers before the death sentence upon Mrs. Surratt had been approved, and that the President and Cabinet, upon such consideration, were a unit in denying the prayer of the petition.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Republican Committee for the present year is constituted as follows:

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman, Pittsburgh.
Adams, Hon. Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.
Armstrong, Dr. H. Grove, H. W. Oliver, jr., W. C. McCarthy, Pittsburgh; John Gilfillan, Upper St. Clair; C. S. Fetterman, R. B. Brown, Pittsburgh; J. E. Howe, Second ward; Robert Blair, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
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Carbon, D. K. Shoemaker, Mauch Chunk.
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Clinton, John P. Gratton, Lock Haven.
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Fayette, Hugh L. Rankin, Uniontown.
Forest, Miles W. Tate, Tionesta.
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Fulton, J. B. Wells, Burnt Cabins.
Green, W. G. Wise, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon, Riley Marshall, Mount Union.
Indiana, Dr. J. Crawford, Saltsburg.
Jefferson, Wm. Martin, Brookville.
Juniata, Wm. S. Wilson, Mifflintown.
Lancaster, Samuel Jackson, Christiana; Samuel Shull Erisby, Levi Kaufman, Lancaster.
Lawrence, Col. G. W. Jackson, New Castle.
Lebanon, T. T. Worth, Lebanon.
Lehigh, R. C. Hamm, Allentown.
Luzerne, Col. Henry Ricketts, Catasauqua.
Lycoming, Col. Leroy Hoyt, Wilkesbarre.
McKean, A. Sprague Hafling, Williamsport.
Mercer, Hon. G. L. Sheakley, Sheakleyport.
Mifflin, Charles T. Fisher, Millbrook.
Montgomery, Maj. Jos. G. McQuade, Norristown.
Monroe, John McCoy, Stroudsburg.
Montour, A. J. Frick, Danville.
Northampton, William A. Horne, Easton.
Northumberland, Erhard Wilvert, Sunbury.
Perry, Charles H. Smiley, New Bloomfield.
Pike, J. H. Van Etten, Milford.
Philadelphia, First district, William Colhoun, R. C. Tittermary, Jos. H. Londer, John A. Sherigan, John McCullough, Henry C. Dodge, Thomas Gilleral H. B. Bingham, Ezra Lukens; Third district, John Lamon, Joseph R. Ash, Thomas J. Stiles, John J. Franklin; Fourth district, James Brokley, George Kockcapeger, David H. Lane, William M. Taylor, Horatio Gates Jones, J. Gordon Showaker.
Potter, Joseph Mann, Condorsport.
Schuylkill, J. A. M. Pasemore, Pottsville.
Snyder, Joseph Lambert, Sellinsgrove.
Somerset, F. J. Kooser, Somerset.
Sullivan, E. M. Dunham, Laporte.
Susquehanna, Daniel W. Searle, Montrose.
Tioga, Henry Allen, Mansfield.
Union, J. B. Orwig, Mifflinburg.
Venango, E. G. Crawford, Franklin.
Warren, Capt. H. H. Cummings, Tidiote.
Washington, James K. Billingsley, California.
Wayne, M. L. Tracy, Honesdale.
Westmoreland, Jas. B. McAfee, Greensburg.
York, Major H. S. McNair, York.
Republican Association of Pennsylvania, Washington—Col. Jno. E. Michener, E. R. Chapman.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The Mystery Solved—A Prisoner in a California Jail Confesses to Committing the Deed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A man named Irving, in jail here, confesses himself as the murderer of Nathan, of New York. He says the housekeeper's son got him to do the murder. At the suggestion of Washington Nathan, he determined to use chloroform. He thinks the name of his confederate is McNally. The following is the substance of his confession: This evening the dog was stolen from a ship carpenter's chest. I know where his shop is. We entered the house at the basement. The housekeeper's son went in and left the latch up, so we could get in without trouble. After we got in the cellar I heard the bell ring nine. It seemed near an hour or an hour and a half that we were here in the dark. It seemed long to me. Perhaps it was not so late. When the man came down he said: "We have found the old man." Five went up stairs. We had struck the old man five or six times on the head, when he saw he was going to fall. He was afraid the fall would startle the folks. He caught hold of him, and laid him down. I've got in my house in New York some Pacific Mail stock, some Boston, Hartford and Erie, and some other things. There is a small memorandum book in Hebrew. These are in the names of Albert Enoskn, Samuel Lewis Cummings, Fourteenth street, and Dr. Leo Weorthy. We got between six and seven thousands dollars. The safe was open when we went up from the cellar. I stayed there while the man washed his hands and face. He had some blood on them. When we left the old man's room he stopped to look out of the door. As he did so he took hold of the casting and left blood marks—the prints of his fingers. We then concluded not to leave the house that night. It was opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were a good many policemen around. We were afraid we would be seen and arrested. We staid till about six o'clock in the morning. Just as we went out of the front door a man was passing on the other side of the street with a tin pail. He looked at us. Then a girl came along—a shop girl. She looked around and took particular notice of us. My wife is in New York, and I have a daughter fifteen years old. I don't want to tell you the names of either of these men, because it may not be right. I have told some of the police, but I am afraid they are not going to work about it the right way. I have been expecting to see it all come out ever since. I don't want to be hung, but I am willing to suffer just punishment. I was born at Sunnyside. They call it Irvington. I am related to Washington Irving.

Later.—The man confessing to be murderer of Nathan says his name is John T. Irving. He came here on Tuesday as a sailor of the British ship Coulnakle. He confessed to the second mate. He gave his name as Brown. He was thought insane. The Commissioners of Lunacy could not determine. He remains under ball.

The Vienna Exhibition—Medals of Merit to American Contributors.

Medals of merit have been awarded to the following Americans by the judges of the Vienna Exhibition: Pratt & Co., for mowing machines. Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio, for mowing machines. Bullock & Co., Cincinnati. McCormack, Chicago, for reapers. Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., for agriculture. McKissen & Robbins, New York city, for oils. Joseph Newman, California, for cocoons. Northern Pacific Railway, for maps. T. B. West, for agricultural implements. Mellick & Co., Albany, for agricultural implements. Peters Bros., for hardware. Theodore Bergner, Philadelphia, for brewing instruments. C. G. Watkins, San Francisco, for photographs. Goldsmith, Bachrach & Co., New York, for gloves. T. Bradliss, Louisiana, for sugar. Elias Howe Sewing Machine Company, for sewing and stitching. Michaels & Kaskels, wearing apparel. L. N. Moody, New Orleans, for sugars. G. P. Kuptel, California, for minerals. Jules Marcot, Boston, for maps. The State of Alabama, for minerals. R. F. Bothwell, New York, the States of Indiana and Tennessee, for minerals. The Sutro Tunnel Company, Nevada, for mine models. Witherby, Sherman & Co., Port Henry, N. Y., for the magnet iron ore. The Bineville Iron Works, Louisiana, for cotton oil. Henry Bowen, Philadelphia, for drugs. Burkhard & Co., Cincinnati, for oils. Charles Morganstern, New York, for starch. T. E. Colgate, for soaps. The Eclipse Oil Company, for petroleum. G. Fox, Cincinnati, for starch.

THE "BOYS" IN VIENNA.

General Collis Slaps a German Baron in the Face for Insulting His Wife—A Challenge and an Acceptance—Rifles, Pistols and Bowie Knives.

An interesting story comes to us from Vienna, and it comes so well substantiated that we cannot doubt its truth. It is as follows: One day Commissioners C. H. T. Collis, John Hill and William L. Elkins were in the exposition building with some ladies; among whom was the beautiful wife of General Collis, and left them for a short time while they went into one of the side rooms. During their absence a German baron, who was evidently barren of decency, saw that the ladies were walking slowly around the avenues, passing him, and he first began to stare at them in an insolent manner, then he bowed, and finally, as they took no notice of him, went up and spoke in German to one of them. Just at that moment the three commissioners joined them, and Mrs. Collis informed her husband of the insult. General Collis immediately stepped up to the baron and slapped his face—a very proper act—which created considerable excitement and the arrest of the three Philadelphians and the foreign puppy by the guards. The next day the baron sent a challenge to the general, which was accepted, the weapons to be rifles at forty paces. The baron declined to fight with any such weapons, as he was near sighted, when Mr. Hill interfered and proposed that the baron should select two friends and General Collis two, and that then the whole party should go into a room, with loaded doors, and fight it out with seven shooters, and, if any of the combatants were then left, to use bowie knives. This also the baron declined, because, as he said, it was murderous, forgetting that the challenge party had a right to select weapons. At this juncture Mr. Jay, the United States minister, stepped in and offered his assistance, but was informed by Mr. Hill that his services were not needed, as it was their fight and they would settle it in their own way. The same night the cowardly baron hastily left Vienna for some unknown point, and three commissioners gave bail for their appearances at any time they might be needed, which, of course, under the circumstances, will be never.—*Germantown Chronicle.*

CARPENTER.

The N. Y. Tribune, discussing upon Hon. (?) Matt. H. Carpenter, thus speaketh:

It is not necessary to dwell upon the special case in hand. Our object is altogether in directing the attention of the people to the unclean life of the brilliant but unprincipled man who occupies the chair of the United States Senate, and who from his high position should be an example to the youth of the land. The politics of the country needs cleansing and purifying. The politicians who debauch public sentiment and defy public opinion, who mock at virtue, scout all considerations of honesty or honor, and flaunt their vices in the nation's face, need to be held up to public gaze and reprobation. Under cover of loyalty to a righteous cause, rapacity, lust and greed must have had full sway for years, and the result is the country is honeycombed with all manner of corruption. In such a state of things the only way of escape is to lift the veil and show the honest, decent, truth-loving people of the country what manner of men their rulers are. That is the work of pure and upright journalism. It is the work of the *Tribune*, in which it invites all its cotemporaries throughout the land to co-operate. And to all the superserviceable organs (which, we suspect have run before they were sent in this matter), which are calling for a libel prosecution, we have only to say, in the words of the Wisconsin paper, that the *Tribune* is a journal of "ample pecuniary responsibility." If Mr. Carpenter has been aggrieved by any publication in its columns he has his remedy at law, and whatever damage a jury of his countrymen will be promptly paid. More than that, the *Tribune* will gladly pay any sum that may be so assessed in damages to be convinced that the character of Mr. Matt. Carpenter is such that he does the Senate no disgrace by presiding over it, and that his life and conduct are such as may be held up for an example instead of a warning to the young men of the country. For proof of that the *Tribune* is quite ready to pay liberally.

The U. S. Supreme Court.

The attention of the nation is now especially directed to the U. S. Supreme Court, in which judicial tribunal death has created a vacancy which the President in the discharge of his executive duties, is called upon to fill from, we hope, the eminent lawyers of our land, and since the press of this city has spoken with great commendation of the peculiar merits and qualifications of our Judge Stanley Matthews for the position of Chief Justice, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know who have received that distinguished reward for their pre-eminent legal talents and high character among men. The roll of honor is short, but embraces the names of some whose fame as jurists is worthy of the everlasting remembrance of our people.

John Jay, of New York, was appointed September 20, 1789. Resigned April 19, 1794.

John Rutledge, of South Carolina —Appointed during a recess of Congress, July 1, 1705. Nominated by the President and rejected by the Senate, December 15, 1795.

William Cushing, of Massachusetts —Nominated, confirmed and appointed, January 27, 1796, but declined the appointment. He was then an Associate Justice.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut—Appointed March 4, 1796. Appointed Minister to France February 27, 1799, at which time he resigned his position on the bench.

John Jay, Governor of New York —Appointed Chief Justice December 19, 1800, but declined the appointment.

John Marshall, of Virginia, Secretary of State—Appointed January 31, 1801. Died in 1835.

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland—Appointed March 15, 1836. Died in office October 1864.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio—Appointed December 6, 1864. Died May 7, 1873.

Greek Meeting Greek.

The Pawnees and the Sioux are on the war path, and propose to fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. It seems that the Pawnees were on a hunting expedition a few weeks ago, and were intent only upon satisfying their appetites for fresh meat. The Sioux, however, who were in larger force and were much better armed than their ancient enemies, made an attack upon them, and the Pawnees, although they fought gallantly, were defeated with great slaughter. Inspired with a desire for revenge similar to that which animates the bosom of the defeated Gaul towards the victorious Teuton, the Pawnees have determined to carry the war into the Sioux country. They have, therefore, collected their full fighting force of six hundred braves, and have secured the assistance of allies which will bring the number of warriors up to sixteen hundred. With this force they propose to attack the Sioux, and the prospects are that there will be lively times in Nebraska during the balance of the summer. Of course it is very horrible that the savages should behave in this manner, and persist in exterminating each other, but we fancy some of the white settlers in Nebraska will view the conflict pretty much as Iago did that between Roderigo and Cassio.

"Now, whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes my game."

A Legal Opinion.

In regard to the selling of liquors by druggists, Judge Dean, of the Blair district, gave his views as follows:

"Druggists are authorized to sell liquor for medical purposes, subject, however, to the risk of indictment. A physician's prescription is not in itself a safeguard for the druggist. If the latter even on the prescription of a regular physician, sells liquor to persons of known intemperate habits, or to those who are known to use liquor as a beverage, he is liable to indictment, and if found guilty, will be punished to the extent of the law. In short, in the opinion of the Court, a druggist who sells liquor for any purpose whatever, or upon the prescription of the most eminent physician in the country does so at his own risk."

New Advertisements

S. J. CROSS,

ROCHESTER,

Invites the attention of buyers to his very large new stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

The celebrated Springfield

WOOLEN YARNS,

HATS AND CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Builders and Contractor's

HARDWARE,

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

FARMING TOOLS,

HOUSEKEEPER'S HARDWARE.

NAILS,

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS & OILS,

Fahnestock's Pure White Lead,

COLORED PAINTS,

DRY AND IN OIL,

LARD OIL, CARBON OIL, &c.,

SALT, LIME, CEMENT,

WOODEN PUMPS,

CHOICE GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS.

I ALWAYS BUY THE BEST

THE WELL-KNOWN

SIPPO VALLEY FLOUR,

THE MOST RELIABLE BRAND

IN THE MARKET, MADE AT

MASSILLON, OHIO.

MILL FEED,

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All Goods delivered free within a reasonable distance. Please call and examine my Stock and prices before purchasing.

S. J. CROSS.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.—sep3,tf

Duff's College.

The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education. For Circulars write to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
sep2-1m]

Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on 7 years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo
jy30-1m

BEAVER SEMINARY,

BEAVER, PA.

Fall Session Opens September 9th, 1873.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH AND COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS.

For further information, send for circular, or address M. E. SCHEIBNER, *President.*
jy16-tf] BEAVER, PA.

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON, UNION SPOKE WORKS, S. W. Cor. Leopard & Otter Sts. PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.
jy11-3m

SPOKES, RIMS, And PLOW HANDLES.

BEAVER COLLEGE AND Musical Institute.

New Buildings, School and Recitation Rooms now ready for the

Fall Session, Sep. 9, 1873.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

a permanent feature of the Institution. Apparatus for illustrating the Sciences. Send for new catalogue with cut of new building.
jun4-tf B. T. TAYLOR, *President.*

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR, LIBRARY,

DINING-ROOM AND

OFFICE FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also, sole manufacturers for Western Penn., of

M'Donough's Patent Lounge Bed.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

21 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jel1-3m

Workers Wanted!

For Woods's Household Magazine,

which, with its Premiums, is one of the most attractive in the country. Price of Magazine One Dollar a year. Commissions liberal, offering a lucrative and agreeable business to those willing to give it proper attention.

Vol. XIII begins with July, 1873. Examine our Clubbing and Premium Lists. Two first-class periodicals for the price of one. For specimen Magazine and further information address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.
jy30-6t] S. F. SHUTES, Publisher.

Important Medical Notice!

**Dr. L. J. KA

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., September 2, 1873.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 inch, 10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 inches, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 inches, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 inches, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
1 column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column,	25 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Local notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eighth Sheet Bills $2 copies or less.....$3 00
Each additional copies or less..... 50
Quarter Sheet Bills $3 copies or less..... 3 00
Each additional copies or less..... 75
Half Sheet Bills $5 copies or less..... 5 00
Each additional copies or less..... 1 50
Sheet Bills $5 copies or less..... 8 00
Each additional copies or less..... 2 00
Bills in Equity five pages or less..... 15 00
Each additional page..... 2 00
Blanks, per quire..... 1 00
Each additional quire..... 1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows: Mor. Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.35 p. m.; Evening Fast at 8.14 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.48 a. m.; Accommod ation 6.10 p. m.; Fast Line 2.25 p. m.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson county.

FOR TREASURER,

ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny county

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly—S. J. CROSS, Beaver Co.
—JONA. ALLISON, Washington Co.
—A. L. CAMPBELL, Butler Co.
—DAVID MCKEE, Butler Co.
Prothonotary—O. A. SMALL.
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Commissioner—G. W. SHROADES.
Poor House Director—SAMUEL MCMANAMY.
Jury Commissioner—JOHN WILSON.
Auditor—J. F. CULBERTSON.
Trustees of Academy—R. S. IRRIE.
—P. L. GRIM.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

We are requested to publish the following:

Assembly.—CHARLES CHENT, Beaver Co.
—DR. JOSEPH LUSK, Butler Co.
—W. LEE ARCHER, Washington.
—WM. G. BARNETT, Washington.
Treasurer.—C. B. HURST.
Prothonotary.—C. R. LESTER.
Commissioner.—DAVID PATTON.
Jury Commissioner.—Gen. JOHN STERLING.
Director of Poor.—JOHN C. REED, Esq.
Auditor.—JOHN A. RUSSELL.
Trustees of Academy.—THOMAS MCCREERY.
—JAMES BARNES.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

New Advertisement—S. J. Cross..... ½ col-tr
Special Notice—A. C. Hurst.....5
Special Notice—Jas. T. Conlin.....5
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.....11
Special Notice—Hoofland's German Bitters.....C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.....C
Special Notice—J. A. Cooper.....3
Special Notice—J. Weaver & Co.....5
Adv—P. Doff & Sons.....1sq-1m
Adv—Edwards Brothers.....1sq-3m
Adv—Wm. Kip.....1sq-1m
Special Notice—State Fair.....34
Adv—State Fair.....2sqs-3w
Special Notice—Banner Baking Powder.....22
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.....21
Special Notice—Wm. Wallace.....12

$100 will buy a good second hand leather top buggy. Six months time will be given for payment. Inquire for M. at ARGUS office. 4-30-tf

The good people on the south side of the river, opposite to Vanport, have petitioned for a post-office there, and have given their place the name of Bellowsville. If their petition is granted the new post-office will be known by the above title.

Take Time by the Forelock.—If ever there was anything that needed early attention, it is the first approaches of disease, when it first makes its appearance in the human body, but instead of this, we are naturally prone to put off the evil day *until it be too late*. Especially is this true with regard to the lungs; and after the disease becomes seated and painful lessons have taken place, we are met with the too common remark—"Oh Consumption can't be cured." Not only from people in general, but even learned doctors submit to that belief. We tell you no. If Dr Keyser's Lung Cure is taken early in the disease, every one of such cases could be cured. Hundreds have been cured in every stage, and there is no reason to believe that Consumption cannot be cured just as any other disease, by proper and timely treatment. Dr. Keyser's method of examination is such as to enable him to know the exact condition of the lungs, and the remedies proper to cure them. An essay, with full particulars, may be had of Dr. Keyser free of charge, at his office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price of Lung Cure, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen.

We are informed that engineers are now at work making the surveys preliminary to the construction of a second track for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad. The development of the coal interests along the line of this road, no less than the rapid growth of its general carrying trade, has been both rapid and great, and its capacities are tested to the utmost to move the freight which seeks transportation on it. The time schedules provide for fifteen coal trains alone, but many of these consist of several long sections, numbering frequently as high as five or six.—*Buckeye.*

Attention is called to the card of the *West Indies Polish Co.*, in advertising columns; also the call for Local Agents. It is the best polish ever manufactured, and will sell in every family. Send 25 cents for sample and directions.

Early Roses.—We are under many obligations to Mr. William B. Marlins' family in Brighton township for a basket of Early Rose potatoes. They were smooth, large, well-flavored, and excellent for either roasting or mashing.

A Notice has been going the rounds of the papers lately to the effect that Hon. William McClelland, late M. C. for this district, was recently chosen the chief editor by the stock holders of the *South Side Ledger*—a weekly newspaper published in the suberbs of Pittsburgh. This is incorrect. The "Capt. McClelland" about to put on the editorial harness is a cousin to the ex-congressman, and is we believe, also a native of "old North Beaver."

The Pittsburgh *Post* of last week indulged in the following scrap of local history:

Hon. Daniel Agnew will become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State on the expiration of Chief Justice Read's term in December next. He will be the second native of this city who has filled that exalted position; the other one being Chief Justice Lowrie. Since the organization of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny Bar has contributed, in all, four Judges of the Supreme Court; the first one was the celebrated Hugh H. Brackenridge; the second, and after a long interval, John Kennedy; the two others are mentioned above.

The State Fair.—One of the notable events of the year, is to take place at Erie, on the 30th of September. At the most propitious season of our beauty bright Autumns, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Exhibition. The display gives fruitful promise that it will be one of the very best ever held under the auspices of the society. The entries are free to all the world, and the Society has wisely determined that the books of entries shall close a week before the opening, that a complete arrangement may be made of the entries offered for prizes. The time is at that period in which clear, good weather may almost be counted a certainty. The premiums upon many articles have been considerably increased, and the list much enlarged. The arrangements for meetings each evening of the Fair are a new and excellent feature. In these meetings farmers may learn from one another, to the benefit of the great economical interests which the Society is so anxious to foster.—A very large display of improved farm stock will be on exhibition—of fine horses and samples of all the best breeds of horned cattle,—while the farm out in such a hive of industry as Erie, or manufactured articles useful as machinery, or as aids to the farmer, is certian to be worthy of attention. So many as nuances in these respects have been given, that we feel confident in stating that the display in these departments will be entirely satisfactory. The officers are now at Erie, the books of entry open, and all applications for space in person or letter will receive the most prompt attention from them.

Distinction to Marriage.—Concerning the cause of the trouble, all sorts of philosophers agree. It is the ambition for an expensive style of living which keeps young men and young women from thinking of marrying until they can reckon on a sufficient income to support it. Men who have thus postponed matrimony to money-making, find themselves when they have attained middle age, in the possession of the coveted wealth, perhaps, but disinclined to marriage, confirmed to bachelorhood, skeptical as to the virtues of women and the general desirability of the wedded state. The hey-day of youth and the spring of passion with them is over and gone. The sweethearts of their youth have grown old with them, and have long ago drifted out of their lives. They often conclude that having remained single so long they will not change their state. It is the old story. In youth when they couldn't, they fain would have wedded, and in maturity when they can, they no longer care to. Or, what is worse than bachelorhood, yielding to the suggestions of that deliberate sensuality of mature years, so different from the hot passion of youth, they take to their bosoms some young girl willing to sell herself for money and careless that she is utterly separated from all sympathy with her husband by a gulf of years. The costly habits of dress indulged in by American women are often adverted to as discouraging early marriages. This is also to be set down to the peculiarly unrestricted character of social ambition among us. The European woman follows the standard of her class in her dress. That standard is pretty accurately adapted to the average resources of members of that class, and she does not exceed it without exciting remark. In this country there is but one class, to which the poorest as well as the richest belong. There are accordingly no standards of dress adapted to different grades of income. The wife of the mechanic and the wife of the millionaire follow but one rule, and that is to dress as well as they possibly can. This principle of conduct makes a wife an expensive luxury for an American artisan or struggling professional man. Still although our fair country women certainly deserve a mild talking to on this subject, satirists and social reformers are often much too hard upon them. It is useless to charge the disfavor into which marriage has fallen among young people, exclusively upon either sex. Both have a wholesome consciousness that it is a thing they ought to be ashamed of, and so are given to throwing the blame on each other. But the truth is that both sexes are perverted by a common curse of inordinate social ambition and ungoverned desire of fine living and the luxury of wealth, passions which, with all its compensating blessings, a Democratic state of society unquestionably tends to aggravate.—*Springfield Union.*

Hoofland's German Bitters.—It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has acquired this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicine, Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters," Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 609 Arch St, Philadelphia.

Beaver Falls Items.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* writing to that paper on the 27th says:

"Reference was made by the papers, a few weeks since, to the accident occurring at Wilson's flouring mill, New Brighton, in which Miss Sadie Craft, of Beaver Falls, was deprived of her scalp and otherwise badly injured. At that time it was supposed the lady could not recover. She, though not beyond danger, has good prospect of recovery. The patch of scalp and hair that was torn from her head has been tanned, that it may be kept to cover the place upon her head that must remain bald, if she recover; and if not, a sad reminder of the accident that took from the family one most dearly cherished. The patch of scalp measured eight and one-half inches by five and one-half, which will be seen to embrace about *two-thirds* of the entire scalp.

The Cutlery, with Chinese and white labor, is being run to full capacity, and a large quantity of superior ware is being manufactured. The orders are so rapid and extensive that but a small stock of furnished ware is on hand. If the prices obtained are sufficient, the Cutlery Company must be doing a thriving and remunerative business.

OCCASIONAL.

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa, and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promply returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it

nov29-1y.

Benoni Dawson, esq., an old and highly respected citizen of Middletown township, met with an accident on Sunday of last week, between Calcutta and Spring Grove Camp Grounds, while on his way to the latter place, which we regret to learn has since proved fatal. A horse driven by Mr. A. G. Foulks became unmanageable and ran away, the buggy to which it was attached coming in contact with the vehicle in which were Mr. Dawson and a young Mr. Laughlin, of Fredericktown, throwing them to the ground with great violence Mr. Dawson was taken to his home in Fredericktown, and lived until Wednesday evening. Mr. Laughlin, though severely injured, it is thought will recover.—*New Lisbon Buckeye State.*

The Household Panacea, and Family Liniment is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever for Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and all Healing. Prepared by Curtis & Brown, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. For sale by all druggists. jy16-1y

Mrs. Cravens, living at Block House run, between Beaver station and New Brighton, was struck by a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway on Wednesday and instantly killed.

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis and Perkins is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. jy16-1y.-73

Spring Grove Camp Meeting.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the name of the camp ground below Liverpool, within two miles of Wellsville, Ohio, where 20 acres of ground adjacent to the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. has been purchased and appropriated to camp meeting purposes; fenced in and beautifully adapted thereto. It was under the supervision of Rev. Jas. H. Hollingshead whilst I had the pleasure of spending an only last Saturday & Sabbath—23d and 24th inst.—with them; witnessing its close of eleven days continuance. On Monday, after its close, I visited the *Georgetown* camp meeting for a day or two; *quite a contrast between them*, in several respects. Better order, or preaching than they had on Sabbath, need not be desired. Rev. S. Payne preached at 9½ a. m., from Luke 1c xvilliv; a well digested and profitable sermon, preparatory to those following. The one preached by Rev. H. L. Chapman of Steubenville, at 11 o'clock, from i Tim. iii, xvi, could not easily be excelled for clearness and universal edification. An audience of thousands paid astonishing good attention, and seemed much pleased. At 3 o'clock p. m., Rev. S. F. Kennedy, of New Lisbon, preached from xix Luke 10th verse. Unpropitious as this hour may be for securing marked attention, he soon commanded and retained it to the close of a deeply interesting discourse. At night Rev. W. P. Turner, of Liverpool, preached from xth Num. xxix v, an appropriate and earnest discourse to a very large and orderly congregation. Then seekers were invited up, and praying and singing, and conversions took place. Then followed the old-fashioned style of closing, by marching around the ground singing farewell hymns, and finally shaking good-byes, until we should meet again, if not on this same ground, a year hence, upon *higher* and *happier* above. It was pronounced to be, by old camp meetingers, the best camp meeting they ever attended. I never saw a finer preachers' stand, or the seats for the congregation better arranged, and the ground lit up, and every convenience secured, in so short a time. They purpose, D. V., to make considerable improvements by next year, A. D. 1874.

"The happy time is coming
When the gospel trumpet's sound,
Shall be heard by every nation,
To the earth's remotest bound.

"When the vale shall be exalted,
And the verdant hills rejoice,
And the ocean join the chorus,
With a low triumphant voice.

"Yes, a glorious time is coming soon,
We shall hail it by and by.
It is promised in the bible,
It was sung by prophets old, etc.

BEAVER, Aug. 28, 1873. J. K. M.

A Model Farmer.—In passing through Ohio township, Beaver county, a few days since, we called upon our genial friend, Jordan S. Neil, While enjoying his hospitalities, we learned from him that during the present season he has harvested 175 tons of hay, harvested and threshed about 2,400 bushels of grain, cultivated 45 acres of corn and 11 acres of potatoes, that he has been absent from the farm on an average five working days out of the week, and had the supervision of the entire work. This we regard as a pretty good showing for a Beaver county farmer.

Mr. Neil's farm is on the north side of the Ohio river, contains 500 acres, all the fields are enclosed with neat and substantial post and rail fences, and is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Meil's residence is a handsome one with all modern conveniences consistent with a farm house. He has upon the farm six tenant houses, five frame barns, six wells (one of which is 133 feet deep,) three cisterns of a capacity of 1,100 barrels, and he has conveyed spring water, by pipe, near a mile through his farm, consequently every field is supplied with good pure water. Notwithstanding the fact Mr. Neil has been upon the farm but about ten years, he has planted and now has 6,000 bearing apple trees, 2,000 peach trees and 8,000 pear trees, with a large number of trees bearing other varieties of fruit. Our attention was not directed to his stock, but we noticed ten Alderny cattle, eight horses and forty full Chester White hogs. etc.

Taking into consideration the size of the farm, buildings, improvements and state of cultivation, we think Mr. Neil's will rank first in Beaver county, but if any of our farmers can beat this, let us hear from them.—*Radical.*

One box rose tint initial stationary containing one quire ladies' note paper and 24 envelopes to match, sent postpaid, for 40 cents. Agents wanted. JAS. T. CONLIN,
Baden, Beaver Co., Pa.

In the Flood.—*Two Young Butler Lawyers Almost Find a Watery Grave.*—On Monday morning last, as we learn from the *Citizen*, Messrs. A. S. Moore and H. H. Goucher, attorneys of Butler, Pa., went to Greece City to attend an assignee's sale. About 9 o'clock in the evening they started home by way of the hill road. The heavy rains of the afternoon had made the already almost impassible roads completely so. Behind these gentlemen was a Mr. Cready, a brother of the picnic man near the Orphan's Home, who was driving two horses in a light wagon. At the forks of the road where the hill road leaves the lower one, near the Robb bridge, they found the creek booming full and the road overflown so as to hide it. Notwithstanding the darkness of the night the party concluded to push forward and cross the bridge, Mr. Cready following. Owing to the intense darkness their horse went over the embankment and in a moment all were engulphed in the swift moving water and hurried forward with fearful speed to an almost certain death. Mr. Cready, who followed closely after, was also caught by the remorseless waters, and, but for the intense darkness, a scene, that beggars description, would have been unfolded to the gaze of a chance spectator. Three men and three horses and two buggies, were carried from the road and hurried over the submerged fence and through the field beyond. A lively struggle for life ensued. Cready succeeded in making a landing half a mile from the bridge, while Goucher and Moore were carried to an island near the foot of the meadow, from which they were rescued by Mr. Robb and Cready, by means of ropes. Cready's team made a safe landing, while Goucher and Moores' horse and buggy were found lodged in a bush heap, the horse dead and the buggy comparatively uninjured.

—The Mr. Moore above referred to is a son of A. R. Moore, esq., of Tidioute, but formerly of this county. The young gentleman's numerous friends hereabouts regret the ducking he received, but are glad that he escaped a watery grave.

Sudden Death of John Collins, esq.—Mrs. Susan H. Willard, who has been spending the summer with friends in Beaver, received a telegram on last Wednesday from Chicago, announcing the serious illness of her father, John Collins, esq., a former resident of this county and well known to most of our citizens. She started for home at once but before reaching there Mr. Collins died. He departed this life at about 9 p. m. on the evening of the day above referred to. Mr. Collins was about 60 years of age, and a gentleman of more than ordinary ability. While in this county he was a leading and influential citizen, and for a number of years filled one of our most important and laborious offices—that of Prothonotary. The disease of which he died was cholera. A wife and several children remain to mourn his loss.

Independence Township,
August 14, 1873.

D. M. Daugherty, esq., County Surveyor of Beaver County, Pa.

SIR:—You doubtless remember that on the 6th inst., in front of the Court House, in Beaver, you made a positive appointment to meet the parties in interest on a tract of land in Independence township, in said county, on Thursday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of making an original investigation as to your official duty, touching the disposition to be made by you of a warrant issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to a certain Andrew Moss, authorizing you to locate the same on said tract of land. For some reason not known to me you failed to meet your appointment, and have not—to my knowledge—either explained the cause of failure or put in an appearance since. In view of the facts stated, and in deference to your official character, I deemed it proper to make a visit to your office in New Brighton in order to ascertain what action you had taken, or intended to take, in the premises. I made said visit, but failed to find you or any person representing you,—your office was shut and therefore your public official records could not be inspected by me. Being the owner of a part of the land embraced within the calls of said warrant, it will not be thought strange that I have a degree of feeling upon the subject; and that I have a desire to guard against any injury being done to my rights in the premises, either by my own default or by the default of any other person. For these reasons, and in order to guard against the possibility of your failing to receive the protest, which was prepared to be delivered to you on the said 14th inst., and which was this day mailed to your address, I have determined—though against a standing rule—to submit a copy of said protest to the keeping of the press—a medium which never fails to communicate its intelligence, and whose records are unalterable and always open for inspection.

A. R. THOMSON.

D. M. Daugherty, esq., County Surveyor of said County.

SIR:—We have been informed that you have in your custody a warrant issued by competent authority, authorizing you to locate the same on certain vacant land situated in said township, bounded by lands of Philip Cronk's heirs, Robert Gorsuch, James McCoy, Thomas McElhaney, and the undersigned; and that you are now here for the purpose of discharging your duty as a sworn officer of the law in obedience to the commands of said warrant, the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the instructions of your superior, his Honor the Surveyor General of said Commonwealth. While we cheerfully recognize your right to be here for that purpose, we will take the liberty to suggest to you that there is no land, neither acre, rood nor perch, within the calls of said warrant, upon which the same can be either equitably or lawfully located. And, in confirmation of that suggestion, we respectfully submit the following facts for your careful consideration:

That we, and those rightfully claiming under us, are the owners of all the land embraced within the calls of said warrant; that we are the owners of all that tract of land bounded by and not embraced in the five several patents known to us by the names following, to wit: Shultz & Muhlenberg, Woods, Slough or Morgan, McElhaney's Bottoms, and Reddick; that we, and those under whom we claim, have held actual resident possession of all said tract of land for more than seventy years; that said actual resident possession has never been abandoned by us; that during that long interval of time, we, and those under whom we claim, have been the reputed owners of all said tract of land; and that our title to the same has never heretofore been questioned, nor our quiet, peaceable resident possession thereof interrupted. In view of the facts stated we hereby deny your right, or the right of any person under you, to enter upon said tract of land for the purpose of locating said warrant upon the same or any part thereof—equity, conscience, the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as the instructions of your superior, the Surveyor General of said Commonwealth, all forbid you to do so. Entertaining these convictions we hereby most pointedly and positively forbid you, or any person under you, to enter upon any portion of said tract of land now in our possession, for the purpose of locating said warrant thereon. We attach no blame to his Honor, your superior, the Surveyor General. We find no fault with the acts of the Commonwealth, but freely and fully recognize at all times her legal rights and constitutional authority; but we feel deeply the magnitude of the wrong which some base parties, disguised with her stolen livery, have thus sought to thrust upon us—we therefore demand as a right that this our protest shall accompany your report to his Honor, the Surveyor General, in the event that such report shall be adverse to our claims herein respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
ALEXANDER R. THOMSON.

Children often look Pale and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. *Brown's Vermifuge Comfits* will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly *White*, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. *Curtis & Brown*, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at *Twenty-Five cents a Box.* jy16-1y-73

Land Titles in Pennsylvania.—The Board of Property of this State, composed of the Surveyor General, Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, has frequently issued notifications to all owners of land to see that their titles from the warrant onward through *every form of conveyance* is complete, for the purpose of strengthening and confirming the validity of titles. Notwithstanding these notifications, there are thousands of people who are supposed to own land who may some day discover, when too late, that their title is not worth the paper on which it is written.

At a meeting of the Board of Property held in the Land office yesterday this whole subject was brought forward and fully discussed.

Owing to the fact that there was not a full meeting of the Board, the subject of bringing suits against the owners of unpatented lands was not considered. It is probable this matter will be brought to the attention of the next meeting, as the Board of Property have full and discretionary power in the premises under the act of 11th of April, 1872. The county surveyors have served notices under the act on very many owners of unpatented tracts who have not applied for patents within the time prescribed by the law. Such parties could not complain, if under direction of the Board of Property, additional costs were imposed upon them. This subject has frequently been brought to the attention of those interested, by official reports and otherwise, and we would advise land owners to give this matter prompt attention and thus save probable future trouble as to their titles.

We have understood that there has been already several cases brought to the attention of the Board of Property where the title to valuable lands has been placed in jeopardy by the carelessness of the owners, in not completing their titles. Such parties will have only themselves to blame if they are the losers in such cases.—*Harrisburg State Journal, August 27.*

Teachers taught how to teach at the Normal School. Term opens August 19. Address with stamp J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

The New Castle *Guardian* has the following item, which is surely a warning to all tha it is not good to be alone. The rolling mill connected with the Shenango Iron Works has stopped for repairs. All married men in the employ of the company have been retained to make the necessary repairs, while the single chaps are to remain idle or hunt for work elsewhere. This is right, and if the single men want to obtain steady employment hereafter, let each spend his vacation in hunting up a wife. There is plenty of good material in this city, so there is no excuse for men to be thrown out of work hereafter simply because they are so unfortunate as to be single.

—Copper Bottom was beaten again at the Pittsburgh races last Friday. More suttle influences at work.

—Judge Agnew and family have been spending a couple of weeks at Chataque Lake in New York. They returned on Wednesday evening last, all benefitted by the trip.

—Warren, Iowa, claims to have a woman who weighs 733 pounds, united to a husband who tips the beam at 518. Warren is now believed to be the happiest town in the west.

—The venerable Rev. Joshua Monroe is sinking rapidly, and we will not be surprised to hear of his death within the next two or three days. He seems to be passing into a comatose state.

—Two Beaver county ladies fill positions in the Wellsville Union Schools. They are viz. Miss Mary E. Carter and Miss Mary E. Woodruff—the former of Rochester and the latter of Bridgewater.

—The Messrs. Flocker—father and son—late of Pittsburgh, have located at Bellowsville, opposite Vanport, where they are engaged in manufacturing ropes, lines, twines, etc., etc.

—Sharon, this county, is on the high way to prosperity. The old hotel building near Brady's Run bridge burned down a few weeks since. The general belief is that that village has not received a lift like that for several years.

—A rumor is current that Mr. Chas. Hurlbutt of Beaver has leased his extensive coal lands at Industry to an English company, who intend to manufacture coporas there. We trust the rumor may not prove groundless.

—The new race course in our fair grounds is now said to be the best half-mile track in Pennsylvania. Seats to view its whole length are now in process of erection, sufficient to accommodate about one thousand persons.

—J. Woolslair, esq., of Industry township has just completed and moved into a $5,000 frame house. The building is located on what is known as the vineyard farm, and the work was done by Mr. Miller & Co. of Rochester.

—Moses Scott, esq., of Monongahela City, but formerly a citizen of Beaver, visited our place last week and tarried over night within its walls. Mr. S., is an untiring anti-salary-grabber, and proves to be a thorn in the flesh of those who aided in putting the salary steal through.

—During the present vacation, and while none but the hired help at Dr. Taylor's college were in the building, some miscreants visited the rooms and did considerable damage to the furniture, bedding, etc. Two of these nocturnal displays of prowss have been indulged in within the past few weeks. We understand the parties are known. A little cold lead would do them a great deal of good.

The Canadian Thistle.—This terrible pest of the farm is gradually making inroad on our farms. The time is not far distant when our farmers will learn to their sorrow what they now might prevent by a little care and watchfulness. The Canadian thistle is a weed that does much injury to the soil, and is very hard to exterminate when it once gets fairly rooted in the soil. In some States it has become a very trouble some. Pennsylvania has a law fining the farmer who will permit the Canadian thistle to grow on his farm. It is bound to do him and his neighbors great damage. It takes the strength of the soil from the growing crops, it can hardly be eradicated when it takes root. If you cut off the root, it shoots forth two stronger stalks in place of the one, its seed scatters and gradually whole fields will become thickly covered until there is no room for anything else to grow. We see between York and Hitimore, in Maryland, whole fields cursed with this farmer's scourge. Dumg the war the thistle was introduced, probably, with the hay or feed that was brought from Virginia or some other action. At first it was visible along ourroads, but now gradually it is getting into the fields, and over our farms. I is admired for its beautiful purple pwers, but it should be remembered it is an expensive flower to cultivate, farms of great value may be reduced ery much by this ugly weed. It may not in time, after it gains on our farms, as much to exterminate as some lads are worth. We write this to caution our farmers; we referred to this matter year ago. Our agricultural papers frequently speak of this damaging, troublesome pest. Every farmer should learn to know it, and at once cut it down and root it out to prevent its spread of sed and further growth.

On last Sunday afternoon James W. Sourbeck, of this city, did of dysentery. For several years Jame has been engaged in the dining room department of Col. D. Sourbeck's Hotel. On Tuesday his body was removed to New Brighton, Pa., for burial. Many relatives and acquaintance accompanied the friends. The coffin of the deceased was an improved self-sealing metalic case furnished by Kepliger & Youngblood of this city. It was highly ornamented with silver moutings. On the lid was a pair of wings gracefully covering an hour glass encircled with Father Time's emblem—a scythe. On the breast a tasteful wreath enclosing a plate bearing the inscription, "J.W. Sourbeck, born Dec. 15th, 1828—aged 44 years, 8 mos., 3 days." On the body of the coffin was an anchor and a hand with a wreath of roses. Six large handls ornamented the sides. Altogether it was the most elegant coffin that we have known in our city, and highly creditable to the wealth and standing of Col. D. Sourbeck, at whose instance this goodly burial was provided.—*Alliance Monitor.*

Some twenty or twenty-five arrests were made in this county last week, for violations of the liquor laws of the State. The offending parties were generally from Bridgewater and Rochester. We presume the cases will all be called up this week and some disposition made of them.

Contract Awarded.—The town council of Beaver advertised some time ago for bids for the digging of the trench in which to lay the pipe to conduct water from the new water lot to Beaver. On last Saturday evening the council met and opened the proposals, and on finding that Mr. Cicero Turner's was the lowest bid, the contract was awarded to him. The price for which he agreed to do the work was as follows: First 466 yards at 36 cents per yard, and the remaining 1039 yards at 25 cents per yard, making the total cost of digging and filling up about $430 or $440. There were some five or six bids for the work. The water that this pipe will bring into Beaver will give us all we need.

J. Snellenburg goes east to-day; will be gone two weeks, procuring the largest stock of clothing, &c., ever brought to Beaver county. Be on the look-out for the grand opening about the middle of September.

A Flowing Match.—A plowing match took place near Fairview, this county, on last Saturday. The objective point was to test the superiority of plows. The Hall & Spear plow was pitted against the Spaulding. The latter is said to have been adjudged the best.

A. C. Hurste, Bridgewater, is the place to get your carpets, oil cloths and mattings.

Wm. Wallace's, New Brighton, is the place to get your Monuments, Tombstones, Slabs and Tablets of the finest Italian Marble, R. R. street.

It is rumored this morning that there was one boy in town who did not follow the hand organ around the streets yesterday.—*Steubenville Herald.*

—We wish that boy could be sent to Beaver a while, just as an example to the little lads here. Our youngsters freeze up to the organ and monkey from the time the first note is heard until both man and beast have got beyond the borough limits.

A. C. Hurste, Bridgewater, is the place to get your carpets, oil cloths and mattings.

Prof. J. Ebert, from Pittsburgh, will take charge of the Musical Department in Beaver Seminary. The Prof. is so well known as one of our very best musicians that we deem it not necessary to state his pedigree, or else we might trace his *Stammbaum de musique* back to the golden age, claiming Apollo himself a *maestro* of one of his ancestors.

The Prof. numbers among his pupils more than one, who now excel in their profession, and even his *confreres* gather around him for instruction. We hope that many of our young people will avail themselves of this opportunity to become *really thorough* musicians.

Information Wanted.—Mrs Margaret Rambo, whose mind is unsound, left her sister's house, Mrs. David May, in Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., on the 27th of July. When last heard from she was at Vanport, two miles below Beaver. When she left Mrs. May's house she had on a gingham bonnet, and a black dress, and a breakfast shawl thrown over her shoulders. She is about 68 years of age. Any information concerning her, forwarded to Peter Rambo, Shippingport, Pa., will be thankfully received. Our exchanges will confer a favor by copying the above

Delicious Custard Cake.—Take two cups sugar (powdered is best), one-half cup butter, one cup milk, two eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, mix together; flavor with lemon or vanilla; add two and one-half cups sifted flour having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder; bake in four jelly cake pans.

For the Custard.—Take two cups of milk; when it boils add two heaping table-spoonfuls corn starch, two eggs, well beaten, one-half cup white sugar; flavor with same as in cake, put the custard between the layers of the cake while both are warm.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box, 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

A. C. Hurste, Bridgewater, is the place to get your carpets, oil cloths and mattings.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, September 1, 1873.

Trade in general merchandize has been moderately active during the week which has just closed, and while it was not all that could be desired, it was all that could be reasonably expected; the demand for nearly all of the leading staples is steadily increasing, and, notwithstanding the inquiry, as a rule, is on a demand for small lots to meet immediate wants, there is a good business in the aggregate nevertheless. Our merchants and manufacturers very generally are expecting an average fall trade, have their arrangements made accordingly, and it is earnestly desired that their expectations may be fully realized.

BUTTER—We can report a continued steady demand for choice, and it is selling readily at 23a25, with a limited supply. Common and medium butter continues dull.

BROOM CORN—There is some inquiry for hurl, and our market seems to be bare; common red and green is in good supply, and there does not seem to be much inquiry for it.

CHEESE—The market is steady with a continued fair demand, and prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote strictly prime Ohio Factory at 13c for round lots, and 14 in a jobbing way. Sweitzer is unchanged at 15a17, according to quality.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light, but some dealers report that it is difficult to obtain the advance noted in our last report; quotations may be fairly given at 16a18, the outside figure for strictly fresh, guaranteed as such.

FRUITS—Apples continue in good supply and prices are weak and drooping; may be quoted at $2a3 per bbl., the outside figure for choice. Peaches, Plums and Berries were in good supply during the latter part of the week, and prices were irregular and lower. Water Melons still quotable at $10a20 ₰ 100, according to size and quality.

FLOUR—The market is steady, with a very fair local trade, but prices have undergone no change whatever. We continue to quote at $7.25a7.50 for spring wheat flours, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; $7.50a7.75 for new red winters, and $8a8.25 for old. Both New York and Liverpool were reported strong on Friday, and the outlook is favorable for a heavy export trade.

GRAIN.—There is a very fair demand for Wheat, and we can report sales of fair to prime new red winter at $1.45a1.48, and choice would probably bring $1.50. The demand from the country is falling off, and dealers will soon be dependant mainly on the city millers. The Oat market, as noted in our last issue is more active and probably a shade firmer, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from 33a34c, according to quality. Old still commands a slight premium over new crop, but the indications are that this difference will soon disappear. Shelled Corn continues in light supply, but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain as last quoted, 56a58. Ear Corn is also scarce, and we

SELECT MISCELLANY.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

Matters have come to a crises between myself and landlady. My bill was sadly in arrears and Mrs. Bigwoodie, having passed from frowns to words, and from words to importunity, had ended with a pre-emptory demand of payment.

Not being ready—or having the ready—to comply with her regiment, I had nothing for it but to vacate my room and surrender my night key; the former being wanted, I was given to understand, for Mr. O'Bush, an old customer of Mrs. Bigwoodie's whom she was under a standing promise to accommodate, and whose arrival was hourly expected. Mr. O'Bush, I may here say, was Mrs. Rindwoodie's Mrs. Harris—a convenient myth—one who never came, but was always coming when a delinquent boarder was to be got rid of.

I had come to the city to be an author; but my efforts with pen to scrape acquaintance with fame and fortune had not proved over successful.

Down to my last dollar, and no immediate prospect of another, and wearied with a long search after a cheap boarding house; whose terms were not "invariably in advance," I sat me down in an out-of-the-way restaurant, to face a tough beefsteak and the still tougher question of what was best to be done.

A grave looking gentleman sat opposite, dividing his attention between a bottle of wine and the evening paper.

"What a bungling set of fellows these detectives are," said the gentleman, whose tone left it doubtful whether he spoke to himself or to me.

"Why," he continued, answering my look, "here's that bank robbery, nearly a week old; yet with every clue to guide them, and the stimulus of a handsome reward besides, those who should have been hot on the scent within an hour, still stand gaping with their fingers in their mouth. Things were managed differently in my day."

"You were a detective once," I ventured to surmise.

He nodded.

"This reward—is it very large?" I asked.

"Five thousand dollars," he answered, "for the recovery of the property and capture of the thief."

"Twould be a quick way to make money," said I, "if one knew how to go about it."

"Would you like to go halves in making the effort?" he querried summing me up with a scrutinizing glance.

"I fear I should be of little service," I returned; "I have no experience in such matters, and am almost a stranger in the city."

"The very thing to render your aid invaluable. This crime evidently is not the work of a novice, and to your professional thief every detective's face is as familiar as a pal's. The mere sight of one puts the game to flight. With you it would be different. Under skillful guidance you could work unsuspected. Now, if you put yourself in my hands for thirty-six hours, I believe we can bag the prize. What say you—is it a bargain?"

It was not exactly the road to fortune I had set out in, but it looked like a shorter cut at starting. At any rate, my circumstances were desperate, and I saw no better chance to mend them.

"I accept your offer," I said.

"Come along, then," said the stranger, rising; and having settled our scores, we left the place together.

In the street he took my arm, and after a long walk through unfrequented bystreets, my companion called a halt before a sober looking house, into which he admitted us with a latch key. He led the way up stairs to a shabbily furnished apartment, in which a dim light was burning.

We seated ourselves, and my companion was beginning to unfold his plans, when a knock was heard at the door.

The knock was three times repeated in a peculiar manner, when my host got up and cautiously opened the door.

A man stood outside with his hat pulled over his eyes.

"Excuse me a moment," said my companion, stepping out and closing the door.

I heard low and earnest voices in the passage, but only distinguished the words, "*Train for Boston at ten—San Francisco train at half past eleven.*"

Soon there was a sound of footsteps, and the door of the room opened, and the proprietor entered.

"I've no time to explain further now," he said. "Meet me at the depot in time for the ten o'clock train for Boston."

"But I have no money," I answered.

"I'll see to that," he replied.

There was little time to lose, and I rose to go.

"Would you mind carrying this satchel?" said he: "I have a short stop to make by the way, besides having a valise to look after."

I received from his hand the article in question, which was small and light.

In the waiting room at the depot my attention was drawn to the clicking of a telegraphic instrument.

I had once been an operator, and had learned to read messages by the ear. It is said that eves-droppers rarely hear good of themselves, and the present case, though listening was involuntary, proved no exception.

Judge of my amazement when I heard clicked off to me in language as plain as speech, a full description of my person and everything pertaining to me, down to the satchel in my hand—in which latter, it was said, would be found a portion of the bonds stolen from the ——Bank! I did not stay to hear what followed, which was doubtless an order for my immediate arrest.

The truth at once flashed upon me. I had been made the dupe of the real culprit, who had sought to cover his own retreat by a ruse of which I was to be the victim.

I walked rapidly, avoiding public thoroughfares, and had gone a considerable distance before venturing to stop a policeman, and inquire the way to the Chief Detective's office.

Following the direction, I lost no time in presenting myself to that functionary.

"I think I have discovered the robber of the——Bank," said I, as cooly as I could.

"It'll be money in your pocket and a feather in your cap if you have," said he, eyeing me curiously, "it's very queer, though," he added, looking from me to a paper before him,

I proceeded to give a minute narrative of what had occurred since my falling in with the pretended ex-detective, expressing the opinion that the latter would be found taking the half-past eleven train for San Francisco.

"The telegram for your arrest," said the Chief, "was sent by myself, on information coming from an unknown source, but which I did not feel at liberty to neglect. Your coming directly here speaks in your favor. But let us see what is in the satchel."

It was speedily opened and in it was found a package of missing bonds a description of which was in the possession of the authorities. In giving them up my late acquaintance had sacrificed but little, as they had been so advertised that there would have been danger in disposing of them while putting them into my possession was a cunning device to divert suspicion from himself to me.

A carriage was called, and, in company with the Chief and two subordinates, I was taken to the——depot, which was reached a few minutes before the departure of the train.

Snugly esconced in a sleeping car, a whole section of which he had taken for himself, we discovered the object of our search, in whom the officers recognized an old acquaintance. In his possession was found all the stolen money and securities, except those he had placed in my hands.

I was formerly detained till next morning, when Mrs. Rigwoodie and several of her boarders—the former being kind enough not to mention my little delinquincy toward herself—gave so good an account of me, and proved so clearly that I was quietly at home on the night of the robbery, that I was discharged on the spot.

I got the five thousand dollars, quite courting the Muses—who but a Mormon *would* think of paying attention to nine sisters at once?—married Nancy Walker, gave up poetry for the pork business, and have found, if not fame, at least something like a fortune in it.

MONEY ORDER FORGER.

His War Record with a Pen—He Issues Fraudulent Discharges to Soldiers in the Hospital—Then Grinds Out One for Himself—Halcyon Days in the Quartermaster's Department at Vicksburg—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Scooped up by Forging and Bounty Jumping—Repeated Escapes from Custody—Sentenced to Dry Tortugas Ten Years—The Sentence Shortened, Changed to Sing Sing, and Followed by Pardon—His Faithful Friend is a Fine Looking Woman.

A BUCKEYE BOY.

The readers of the *Dispatch* will remember a telegram or two about John W. Young defrauding the government by forging on the money order department at Indianapolis, and attempting the same trick at Cincinnati, and in Clermont county. He has a record which is not generally known, because it was made during the war when gigantic events in the field overshadowed much of the fraud and corruption that prevails among officials in the rear and followers. It will be observed that this man's style is to first obtain a position, to become familiar with its routine, and then deliberately turns it to some account in the way of making money by fraud. A gentleman in Columbus who is familiar with much of the history of this young man, says he was born in the village of Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio. His father has always borne a good reputation in that community. So far as the history of the family can be obtained it has been good. Mr. Young gave his son a good education. The young man being a sort of light weight in the family, physically, prepared himself for clerical work instead of turning his attention to farming, which was the chief labor performed about the village.

EARLY IN LIFE

He gave strong indications of a roguish disposition, and his friends did all they could to shield the name of the family from the stain which his unlawful acts produced. He was not subject to habits of dissipation or rough profanity, as it exists with a large grade of criminals, but was remarkably genteel in manner and scrupulously neat and tidy in person for one brought up in the country, and could polish an oath in the most artistic style. His inordinate love for dress may have been a leading cause in turning his career into the path of crime. How he spent his "teens" about home is of little consequence to the public, inasmuch as the works of his later life, during and since the war, afford sufficient subject matter for a good sized volume.

SOON AFTER THE WAR BROKE OUT

He enlisted as a private soldier in a regiment which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Being quite young, and very skilful with the pen, he was detailed for the light duty of company clerk, and filled that position until sent to the hospital for physical disability. One of the peculiar traits of his life has been a remarkable tact for bringing himself into notice among strangers when he wanted to secure a coveted position. His polished manner, really colloquial powers, excellence in penmanship, and youthful appearance, soon secured for him the responsible situation of chief clerk in the discharge office

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Having mastered the details of the red-tape system for discharging soldiers from the hospital on account of disability, the predominating element of his nature—forgery— came to the surface again and he discharged himself. The rule in vogue was for the examining board of physicians, accompanied by the chief clerk of the discharge office, to visit the different wards of the hospital at stated times to examine such persons as were recommended for discharge. It was the duty of one of the examining board to write down the name and nature of the disability of each person who was entitled to leave the army. The clerk of the discharge office took possession of the soldier's descriptive roll, from which the facts were obtained for making a final statement of the man's account with the government. After completing the tour of the hospital the clerk would retire to his office, and fill up disability papers in duplicate with the name and description of the man to be discharged, and "final" papers in duplicate with a copy of the description mentioned, adding a statement as to when the man was last paid, the amount due, and, if any bounty money had been received, how much. One of the disability papers was forwarded to the company commander, and the other to Surgeon General. One of the final papers was given to the discharged soldier, who presented it to the paymaster, by whom it was retained as a voucher for the money paid, and the other was forwarded to the War Department. It was the inflexible rule of the discharge board that every certificate of disability should contain the nature of the soldier's disqualification for further service, in the handwriting of one of the board. When Young determined to discharge himself, he made out all the papers in his own handwriting as in other cases, and forged the line or two which the surgeon should have written as to disability, and the thing was complete with the exception of the name of the surgeon in charge of the hospital and of the general commanding the department. A few flourishes of the pen in his expert hand gave him all the confidence that was necessary in his ability to counterfeit those two names successfully. Before trying his skill on his own discharge, he practiced the thing a few months, to see how the plan worked, by

ISSUING FRAUDULENT DISCHARGES

to acquaintances in the hospital who were anxious to escape from the dangers of army life, and who were not entitled to any consideration of that kind from Uncle Sam. A large number of persons were discharged in this way. The papers were forwarded to company commanders, and to the Surgeon General, and to the War Department, and to this day some of those men who were discharged in that way receive the usual honors bestowed upon men who saved the country.

Not satisfied with discharging himself and others, the bold forger turned his skillful hand to some account in making money. He gave himself twelve months pay in his final papers which he was not entitled to, and there is where he made one of his mistakes. The War Department had the means from former reports of his company commander of ascertaining the discrepancy in the pay account. The same was true in all the other cases where the fraudulent discharge papers called for too much money. But where the amount pay due was given correctly the fraud remained concealed for some time, if not forever; as the officials could not go back of what seemed to be a almost pure record of discharge when things got a little mixed among the clerks as to where the man under consideration belonged. The forger had the means of knowing in every case the exact amount that each man whom he discharged was entitled, having free access to all the descriptive rolls in the hospital; and without this advantage it would have been impossible to have given a description of the men and their army record as it was on file in the War Department. A failure to observe the exact history of the soldier as recorded in Washington would have stirred up a hornet's nest on Governor's Island very soon. No statement has ever been made of the amount of money overdrawn by soldiers who were discharged by Young, fraudulently, that can be recalled to mind now. It is known, however ,that before these frauds were discovered, Young's discharge papers had let him out of the service; but it was not known then that he was sailing down the Mississippi in search of new fields wherein to practice his deceptive arts upon the Government through the quartermaster's department.

A FINE LOOKING WOMAN.

Near Vicksburg he resumed operations, and supported a partner of his joys in handsome style, whom he represented as a wife, and daughter of a retired old sea-faring man of Philadelphia, who had been fortunate in securing a great many ducats on the briny deep. She was handsome, somewhat taller than Young, well educated, a good dresser, quite modest withal, genial in general conversation, and, to the credit of her sex, let it be recorded that she adhered faithfully to the young man in more than one dark and trying hour. Although Young was fully competent to sustain himself creditably in the society of the place, constituted mostly of wives and daughters of army officers and camp followers, there is no doubt that the diplomacy of the woman was a great service in advancing him from one round to another up the ladder of promotion. His temperate habits, excellent taste in dress, expert penmanship, quick perception, and active temperament, were strong points in his favor. The quartermasters of those halcyon days needed men of this kind, and when they came with the additional recommendation of pretty dark eyes and dimity, the appeal for position was irresistable. At all the impromptu balls and parties, given in deserted mansions of our Southern fellow citizens by this army circle, the society of Mr. Young's partner was much sought after. Meanwhile he was mastering the forms of the office in which he was employed, preparatory to a

GRAND SWOOP ON THE TREASURY.

In the course of time he was ready, and among trophies that dazzled the eyes of his partner were $900 drawn upon vouchers made out and signed and countersigned, for three hundred cords of wood at $3 per cord. A number of such forgeries are alleged against him; more enormous in size, daring in execution, and brilliant in design for concealment, than the reader would probable credit if stated, the details of which belong more properly to a pamphlet entitled the "Great American Forger" than to the ordinary space of a newspaper report. The enormous transactions of quartermasters on the Mississippi—indeed everywhere—as well as the confused condition of accounts between Washington and these assistant quartermasters, for want of clerical force at the seat of government to keep the records up to date, gave Young a comparatively open field, and he improved it. He alone, perhaps, can tell whether this or his next venture paid the best. Both were on a grand scale. When it was about time to get out of the Mississippi valley, the wily young man selected bounty jumping as most likely to pan out well. This was about the time Father Abraham was shaking dry bones in a hundred valleys by his repeated calls for "three hundred thousand more." Money flowed like milk and honey in the promised land, at the headquarters of the provost marshals throughout the Northern States, one of whom was located in each congressional district. Drafted men who did not want to enter the army did not hesitate to pay any price that was demanded by the substitute. Committees from townships and wards that were behind in filling quotas skirmished around lively after men like Young, who were willing to take the place of drafted men for a valuable consideration. Young seemed to be fortunate in striking money opportunities at the right moment. When he

WENT INTO BOUNTY JUMPING.

It was customary for ward committees, and private parties who were drafted and who wanted a substitute, to pay the consideration direct to the proxy. This plan encouraged bounty jumping to such an extent that it was abandoned. Subsequently the money was paid to the marshal, who reserved all but mere mite until the regiment to which he had been assigned, except in rare cases where the marshal was satisfied that the man would not desert if the money was given to him or his friends. Young commenced in the Eastern States, visiting one district after another in rapid succession, accepting from $500 to $1,000 in each, receiving the money in hand and deserting forthwith. He was accompanied by his faithful female friend, who gave all the necessary assistance in furnishing the means for escape when her partner was under the usual guard, which in forty-nine out of fifty times was a sort of formal affair. He visited Boston, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and many intermediate towns, until the amount of money drawn probably reached $100,000.

ARRESTED BY CAPT. OLIVER.

In the meantime his operations at Governor's Island and along the Mississippi excited some attention, and measures were taken to effect a capture. Capt. John F. Oliver, provost marshal of the 17th district of Ohio, at Alliance, was notified to keep a close watch upon the country around Unity, Columbiana county, which was in his territory, and which was the native place of Young. After Young made the famous tour mentioned, he lived in elegant style in Boston, spending part of a winter there and was very extravagant in squandering money, mostly in expensive ornaments and high living. He was successful in being introduced into good society, and a gay time with his accomplished companion. It will be painful to those who repose implicit confidence in detectives to learn that Young himself has given one of the principal reasons why he was obliged to leave Boston and its environs was because the "bleeding" process was resorted to freely by some of the guardians of law and order who had got clue to his crime and plethoric purse. In January, 1865, he left Boston to travel in the West, and on the way stopped at his old home, where he was arrested by Burr Beans and S. B. Porter, special agents at the office of Capt. Oliver.

It may be interesting to detail some of the circumstances of this arrest and its history, as the prisoner came within a dot of eluding the officers, made two escapes subsequently, and was caught in some bare-faced forgeries, while in custody of Capt. Oliver. The agents, Messrs. Beans and Porter, proceeded to Unity *via* the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to Columbiana, and from thence in a sleigh to the objective point, ten miles distant. At Unity they took the usual measures to find out the exact whereabouts of the person wanted, and while moving about the village were recognized by a relative of Young as men whom he had seen at Captain Oliver's headquarters, at Alliance. Before the agents reached the house where Young and his irrepressible partner were stopping, the relative had been there, and, either purposely or inadvertently, mentioned the arrival of provost marshal agents in the village. The arrival of such dignitaries in country villages and out of the way places invariably resulted in general gossip about the neighborhood, as to the business of the strangers, for provost marshals and their emissaries were a power in the land. Young was suddenly seized with a notion that he would run across a few farms while the agents were in town.

HE SPLITS THE WIND.

It was almost dark when they drove down to the house so recently vacated by "Johny," as his apparently distressed female companion called him. They started in pursuit, on foot across fields and woods, and ravines, through deep snow, following the imprint of Johnny's neat gaiter boot. Over a mile from the house he took to a well beaten path in the snow, along a roadway. This he followed until captured, three or four miles from the village, in a narrow lane into which he turned and secreted himself in a fence corner, thinking his pursuers, whom he caught sight of in a sleigh that had been pressed into service, would pass by on the main road. Wherever a break in the snow was observed at the roadside, and at crossroads, the men stopped, satisfied themselves as to the direction those exquisite little feet had taken then pushed on. If a young country swain had not been pressed to leave his lass at a farm house and join in the pursuit, the fugitive would have escaped.

Johnny was "arrayed in purple and fine linen," so to speak, for his entire garb was of the finest quality of French cloth of the most beautiful tints, and so delicately harmonized in color, that one would think the good yeomanry of the village could regard him in no other light than that of a lucky man in speculation, or a most consumate rascal. His indiscretions in early life had a tendency to impress them with the late idea. He talked incessantly two hours after his arrest, and rapidly. After a hearty supper at the village, a kiss and $50 from his "pearl of great choice," the young man joined the agents and went to Alliance.

ON ACCOUNT OF HIS EXTREME NEATNESS

of person and pleasant ways he was not subjected to imprisonment in the regular guard room, but was made a special charge and remained out in the guard quarters, and was allowed to keep his money and buy such food as he wanted. He preferred day board at a hotel and paid the board of himself and a soldier to enjoy that privilege. The confidence reposed in him was misplaced. He whisked around a corner one Sunday evening—there was a rushing sound—the sudden splitting of a long crack through the atmosphere—and he was gone. He ran South. The loadstone of his life lived east—at Unity. It was night. Messrs. Bean and Porter drove fourteen miles and stationed themselves at points where he would probably pass on going to his sweatheart, and captured him about twelve o'clock that night, snugly covered up in a cutter, the driver of which was engaged to carry him to a town near by. He offered to secure them a good round sum if they would give him three jumps to start with, but it was declined. He stopped boarding at a hotel.

FORGING MILITARY ORDERS.

Having gathered what information could be obtained against the prisoner of a criminal nature, and having orders to send him to Cincinnati, Captain Oliver gladly relinquished his slippery trust. While in the guardhouse at Alliance the prisoner forged opders for the arrest of various parties in the East; persons whom he supposed were operating against him—had given him away—signing the name of Captain Oliver, and using the official papers of the Captain's office. It is only necessary to say that the loan of paper to the prisoner never done any harm to the interest of the government; but it *did* serve to show what an inveterate ink-slinger he was, and to what extent he would go. Some of those letters were models of business-like statements.

Johnny was taken from Alliance to Cincinnati, and from thence to New York, where he drugged the guard with pies prepared for that purpose, got away, and let out seventeen other prisoners. His wife was at Winchester, Va. She started immediately to meet him in the west, and her trail led to his third arrest in Milwaukee. The result of this trial was a sentance for ten years to Dry Tortugas; but, in consideration of some sort of influence he exerted in bringing others to justice, and in making friends who had the ear of President Johnson, the sentence was changed to Sing Sing, and shortened. Parties who are familiar with the face of the expert in crime saw him at Washington hobnobing with General Barker's government detectives, and boarding at a prominent hotel with the woman who had followed his fortunes from the beginning. Whether he ever served the sentence to imprisonment is not known to the writer, but it is fair to presume he served part of it at least and was pardoned out when the government generously opened its prison doors a few years ago and let out the principal part of those who were convicted by court martial. How the young forger managed to get into the money order department of the Chicago Postoffice as a clerk, when honest young men all over the prairies of Illinois were waiting for something of that sort, remains to be found out.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

President Jackson Twice Married

It is not generally known that among the many other interesting incidents in the life of President Andrew Jackson, he was twice married to the same woman, a former Mrs. Rachel Robards, daughter of Mrs. Donelson, the widow of Colonel John Donelson, an emigrant from Virginia to Tennesee. On account of the dissolute habits of her husband, Captain Robards, application was made to the Legislature of Virginia for a divorce, and soon after intelligence was received that the petition had been granted. Supposing that she was freed from the marital relations, Mrs. Robards and General Jackson were married in Natchez in 1791. In December, 1793, it was ascertained that the proceedings in the Virginia Legislature was simply an authorization for a suit of divorce to be entered in a Kentucky court, and this suit had just been brought to a successful issue. Much chagrined, but determined to be honorable and correct, Jackson, on his return to Nashville in January, 1794, took out a license, and was again married.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—Raisin making in California is becoming an important and profitable branch of industry.

—A Boston firm has imported 6,833 cases of wine within six weeks, for medical use probably.

—A clerk in Maiden Lane made a bet, a short time ago, that he would live on strawberry shortcake for a week. He did so—and died—and is buried.

—If you want to know what a man thinks of you get him mad. We never know what is at the bottom of a stream until it is stirred up.

—There is no policy like politeness, and a good manner is the best thing in the world either to get a good name or to supply the want of it.

—A Chittenden, Vt., farmer, scouts the idea of taking a newspaper at two whole dollars a year, and post a notice on a school house "3 hogs hev strade or bin stooden" from him.

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Leading Business Houses
OF
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Arranged for the convenience of our Readers

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ARIZONA DIAMOND JEWELRY.
Set in solid gold, 271½ 6th street.

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E. Mamaux & Son, 175 & 177 Penn St.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MAN'F'G CO.
Dealers in Crutches, Trusses, etc., 279 Penn streets.

ARTISTS' AND SURVEYERS' MATERIALS.
Geo. W. Backofen, 161 Smithfield St.

AMUSEMENTS.
Library Hall, Penn St.
Burnell's Museum, Fifth Ave.
Fred. Arms' American Theatre, Fifth Avenue.
Pittsburgh Opera House, Fifth Ave.
Trimble's Varieties, Penn St.

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Diamond Savings Bank, 6 Diamond, (over $25,000,000 security for Deposits
United States Bank, 123 4th Avenue.
Duquesne Savings Bank, 64 Fourth Ave.
Geo. B. Hill & Co., 58 Fourth Avenue.

BOLTS, NUTS & WASHERS.
Hubley, Adams & Co., 5 Market street.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.
Iron City College, cor. Penn & Sixth St
P. Duff & Sons, 37 Fifth Ave.

BRUSH MANUFACTORIES.
F. H. Stewart & Co., 120 Wood St.

BROKERS IN BONDS, NOTES AND STOCKS
Isadore Cobless, 58½ Fourth Ave.
Isaac M. Pennock, 114 Fourth Ave.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Gildenfeny & Hess, 45 Fifth Ave.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
B. Himmerich & Son, 86 and 100 Market St.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.
T J Wallace, 31 6th St. (wholesale)
Piper & Co, 282 Liberty St. (wholesale.)
B. F. Brown, wholesale, 40 6th St., cor. Penn.

CARRIAGES.
Workman & Davis, 167, 169, 171 Penn Avenue.

CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS.
Kinder Blair, 62 5th Avenue.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
Boston One Price Clothing House, 95 Smithfield St., and 178 Federal St., Allegheny.
T. Tobias, 140 6th St. (Merchant Tailor.)

DRY GOODS.
J. W. Spencer, removed to 95 Market St., formerly M'Fadden's Jewelry Store

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PERFUMERIES
James E. Burns & Co., Penn & Sixth Sts

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD.
C D Butler, 225th avenue

FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN.
James Bennett, 132 Smithfield St.
Send for Free Catalogue.

FURNITURE.
T B Young & Co, 21 Smithfield St.
J. W. Woodwell & Co., 97 & 99 Third Avenue.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS.
H. J. Adams, 72 5th avenue, (Importer.)
Shirts a specialty.

GUNS AND FISHING TACKLE.
H. H. Schulte, 130 Liberty St.

HATS AND CAPS.
Gordman & Mackle, 117 Wood St.
Wholesale and retail.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.
R H Palmer, 151 Wood St. (Wholesale.)

HAIR GOODS.
Julien Morrow, 73 Market St.

HOTELS.
St Clair Hotel, corner 6th and Penn Sts
American House, 34 Liberty St.

JEWELERS.
D. P. Hoyle, 85 5th avenue.
Geo. W. Biggs, 159 Smithfield Street.

JOB PRINTERS and STATIONERS.
Stevenson & Foer, Third Ave. and Wood St.

KEYSTONE BURNING FLUID.
P. Weisenberger & Co., 120 Smithfield St.

LOOKING GLASSES PICTURES & FRAMES.
Boyd & Murray, 55th avenue
J. J. Gillespie & Co., 86 Wood St.
W. W. Barker, 87th avenue.
Louis J. Brecht, 13 Smithfield St.

LUBRICATING ad BURNING OILS.
G. G. Pennock, 237th street.

MINING & SPORTING POWDER
Arthur Kirk 19, 2d St. Agent for Hazard Powder Co

MANUFACTURING JEWELER.
C. Terheyden, 130 Smithfield St.

MACHINERY AID STEAM PUMPS.
Hutchison & Co., 2 Wood St., cor. 2d ave

MERCHANT TAILORS.
Henry Meyer, 73 Smithfield street.
James Gallagher, 7 Sixth street.
P. McArdle, 82 Smithfield street.
Byrne & Urling, 91 Smithfield street.
Urling & Buchlon 54 6th St.

NICKLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.
Walter E. Hague Virgin Alley, near Wood street.

LATE GLASS & SHOW CASES
Gillespie & Co 86 Wood street

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L Strub, 69 5th avenue
B. L. H. Dabbs, 46th street.
W. H. Whitehead, 95 5th avenue.
J. R. Pearson, 70 5th avenue.

PICKLES, SAUCES, VINEGAR, &c.
Heinz, Noble & Co, 167 & 169, 2d Ave.

PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSICAL GOODS.
J. M. Hoffman, 93 4th Ave. (Importer.)
Barr & Knake, 128 Sixth St.

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G Mashy, under Pittsburgh opera house

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J D Mathews, 73d avenue, near Market
W A Bunting, 84 Liberty street

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Duquesne Spring & Axle Works, 171 Penn Ave.

TRUNKS, VISES AND LADIE'S SATCHELS.
Joseph Liebler, 92 Wood street
W J Gilmore, 39 5th avenue
Vogel & Graham 118 and 146 Wood St
A Tindle, jr., 89 Smithfield street.

THROAT, LUNG & EAR DISEASES.
Dr. J. A. Hunter, 256 Penn St.

UPHOLSTERERS.
R. W. Roberts, 151 Wood St.
Wilts Upholstery, 44 Smithfield street.

WEATHER STRIPS AND WOOD CARPETS.
Wilts' upholstery—Agent for Western Penn'a and Eastern Ohio—44 Smithfield street.

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M. B. Cochrane & Co., 121 Liberty St.

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T. H. Nevin & Co, cor. Third ave. and Market St.
WINES & LIQUORS, (WHOLESALE)
Dillinger & Stevenson, 87 Second Ave.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.
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MATTINGS, SHADES.
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HOLLANDS ALL COLORS,
GREEN
STAIR RODS with Patent Fastening
TABLE COVERS,
PIANO COVERS,
RUGS AND MATS,
WELTY BROTHERS,
106 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
mar19-73-1y

$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY,
Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.
GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class H, to be Drawn August 30, 1873.
5880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 Prize of	$50 000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	18 450	9 prizes of	1 000
1 prize of	10 000	9 prizes of	500
3 prize of	7 500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5 000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	3 000	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1 000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarter, $2.50
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.
Remit by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Address
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GEO. CRAWFORD & Co.
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS
AGENTS FOR ALL THE AMERICAN WATCHES
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RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
C. G. Hammer & Sons,
Manufacturers of Fine and Medium FURNITURE of every description and price, handmade and superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.
Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—Sign of the Large Golden Chair,
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ST. CHARLES,
FORMERLY
LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The most desirable location on the Island. Spring Beds in every room. No bar. Accommodations for 250 guests, and also stabling for 19 horses and carriages. Guests will leave the cars at the United States Hotel.
JONAH WOOTTON, } Proprietors.
aug27 '72-1y HENRY WOOTTON, }

Security TrustCompany.
Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Authorized Capital $1,000,000
No. 64 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities.
This Bank solicits business on the following terms:
CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.
Six per cent. interest allowed on daily balances subject to check.
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Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas on most favorable terms.
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We make advances and loans on Bonds, Mortgages and first-class Securities, thereby avoiding the risks incident to other loans and can hence give greater security to depositors.
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The officers of this Bank are among the wealthiest and most experienced financiers in the city, and will take pleasure in furnishing any information concerning the various investments in the money market and giving their opinion when desired.
Correspondence will please address and make drafts and checks payable to order of
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PARLOR MENAGERIE
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Open Day and Evening, all the Year.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
SIX PERFORMANCES from the Stage, DAILY!
TWO IN THE FORENOON,
TWO IN THE AFTERNOON,
TWO IN THE EVENING.
Doors open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.
Admission to all, only 25 cents.
When visiting the city, don't fail to visit
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Black and Gold Front,
GEORGE W. BIGGS
No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.
Four doors above Sixth Ave.
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
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FINE WATCH REPAIRING.
Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. jel4-1y

BARNUM'S HOTEL,
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On Both American and European Plans.
Complete with all modern improvements: rooms en suite and single; private parlors, baths, elevators, &c. Location unsurpassed, being in the very centre of fashion and brilliant New York life. In proximity to Churches and places of Amusement, and Lord & Taylor's, Arnold & Constables' and J. & C. Johnston's Dry Goods palaces. The hotel is under the management of A. S. Barnum, formerly of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, L. N. Green, of Dayton, Ohio, and recently of New York, and Freeman Barnum, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis. aug27-9m

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A Very Large Stock
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LOW PRICED CARPETS,
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HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, and
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By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
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